

SIXTH
ANNUAL
REPORT



October 11th, 1903

National Farm School

Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.


PHILADA.

NEW YORK.

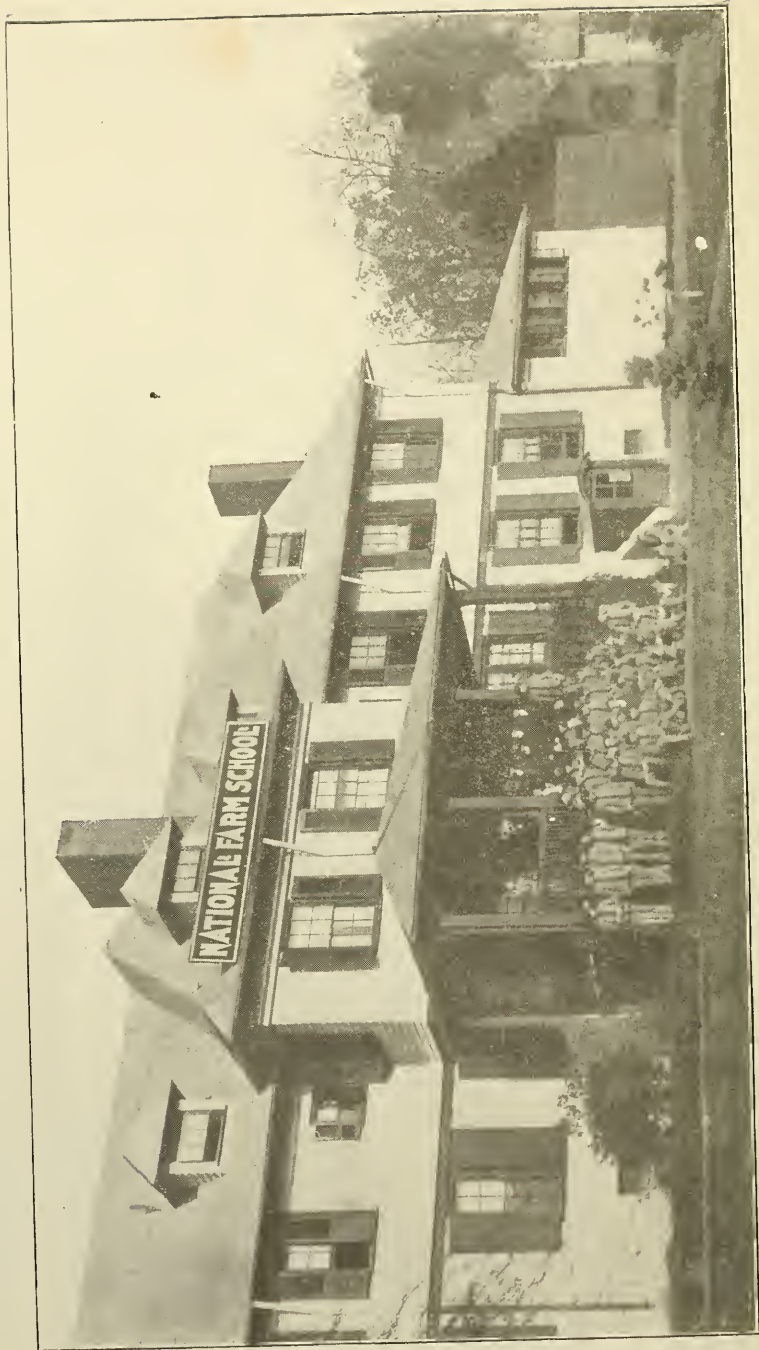
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THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, FARM SCHOOL, BUCKS CO., PA.

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October 11th, 1903.

12

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ISAAC BRADLEE GAGE, A. B. (Tufts College),
Professor of Agricultural Physics and Literature, and Mathematics.

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Professor of Horticulture, Superintendent of the Grounds.

W. G. BENNER, V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science and Farm Hygiene.

Mrs. JOHN R. HISTAND,
Director of Domestic Work, and Matron.

GEORGE HOOPS,
Assistant in Agriculture.

JOHN R. HISTAND,
Stenographer, and Superintendent of Repairs.

→ STUDENTS. ←

Name.	Age. Years	Residence.	Place of Birth.	Occupation at Time of Admission.
SENIOR CLASS.				
Elmore Lee	19	Allegheny, Pa. . .	United States . . .	Attending School.
Alexander Monblatt . .	19	Chicago, Ill. . . .	Russia	Attending School.
Bernard Zalinger . . .	20	Chicago, Ill. . . .	United States . . .	Stock Boy.
Max Malish	21	Rosenhayn, N. J.	Russia	Operator in Men's Shirt Factory.
Jacob Taubenhaus . .	19	New York, N. Y. .	Palestine	Attending School.
JUNIOR CLASS.				
Harry Hirsch	18	Chicago, Ill. . . .	United States . . .	Clerk in Cloth'g House.
Jacob Ratner	18	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Clerk in Cigar Store.
Rudolph Kysela	18	New York, N. Y. .	United States . . .	Attending School.
Julian Klein	18	Schuyler, Neb. . .	United States . . .	Attending School.
George A. Shaw	19	Eliot, Me.	United States . . .	Attending School.
Abraham Freides . . .	17	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Attending School.
Max Morris	18	Chicago, Ill. . . .	Hungary	Attending School.
David Serber	18	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Attending School.
Jacob Norvick	20	Baltimore, Md. . .	Russia	Cigar Making.
SOPHOMORE CLASS.				
Bernhard Ostrolenk . .	16	Gloversville, N. Y.	Poland	Attending School.
Emanuel Abraham . . .	16	Baltimore, Md. . .	United States . . .	Attending School.
Philip Krinzman	17	Elizabeth, N. J. . .	Russia	Attending School.
Isadore Weinberg . . .	17	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Clerk in Chem. Mfg. Co.
Chas. Horn	17	Philadelphia, Pa. .	United States . . .	Attending School.
Leo. Eisenstein	17	New York, N. Y. .	Russia	Attending School.
David Neustadt	16	New York, N. Y. .	Russia	Millinery Business.
Henry Ratner	19	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Cigar Making.
Joseph Reinitz	17	New York, N. Y. .	United States . . .	Attending School.
William V. Ginzier . . .	17	New York, N. Y. .	Hungary	Attending School.
Saul Rosenblatt	19	Cape May City, N. J.	Russia	Electrician.
Louis Condor	16	Baltimore, Md. . .	. . . . .	Attending School.
FRESHMEN CLASS.				
Louis Rock	16	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Attending School.
Abe Pollowitzky	15	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Attending School.
David Davidson	20	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Hungary	Attending School.
Mark Dresden	17	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Attending School.
Abe Miller	18	Corsicanna, Texas	Russia	Attending School.
Dave Goldberg	15	Chicago, Ill. . . .	United States . . .	Attending School.
Solomon Feinberg . . .	16	New York, N. Y. .	Russia	Attending School.
Victor Anderson	19	Philadelphia, Pa. .	Russia	Attending School.

Calendar 1903—1904.

FIRST QUARTER, Sept. 15th, 1903, to January 1st, 1904.

Tuesday,	September 22	. . . . .	Rosh Hashanah.
Thursday,	October 1	. . . . .	Yom Kippur.
Tuesday,	October 6	. . . . .	Succoth.
Sunday,	October 11	. . . . .	Succoth Pilgrimage & Annual Meeting.
Thursday,	November 26	. . . . .	Thanksgiving.
Monday,	December 14	. . . . .	Chanukah.
Thursday,	December 24	. . . . .	Winter Recess begins.

SECOND QUARTER, January 1st to April 1st, 1904.

Thursday,	January 14	. . . . .	Winter Recess ends.
Friday,	February 12	. . . . .	Lincoln's Birthday.
Monday,	February 22	. . . . .	Washington's Birthday.

THIRD QUARTER, April 1st to July 1st, 1904.

Thursday,	March 31	. . . . .	Pesach.
Friday,	May 6	. . . . .	Arbor Day.
Friday,	May 20	. . . . .	Shabuoth.
Monday,	May 30	. . . . .	Memorial Day.

FOURTH QUARTER, July 1st to September 30th, 1904.

Monday,	July 4	. . . . .	Independence Day.
Friday,	September 10	. . . . .	Rosh Hashanah Eve.

Special recess for planting and harvesting when the season demands.
Two weeks camping some time in Sept. when the season admits.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study covers a period of four years and is designed to give a thorough training in practical and scientific agriculture. Following are the subjects as they occur in the respective years.

First Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Algebra, 4*	Algebra, 4	Algebra, 4
English, 4	English, 4	English, 4
Farm Practice, 2	Agriculture, 4	Live Stock, 3
Practical Agriculture, 1	Bookkeeping, 2	Botany, 2
Freehand Drawing, . . 2	Freehand Drawing, . . 2	Military Drill, . . . 4
Military Drill, 4	Military Drill, 4	Industrial, 35
Industrial, 35	Industrial, 35	Detail, 7
Detail, 7	Agricultural Physics, 4	Agricultural Physics, . 4
Agricultural Physics, . 4	Detail, 7	

Second Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Geometry, 3	Geometry, 3	Solid Geometry, . . . 2
Chemistry, 4	Hygiene of Farm	Agriculture, 3
Soils and Soil Manage-	Animals, 2	Breeds and Breeding, . 2
ment, 4	General History, . . . 3	Physiology, 3
Botany, 2	Greenhouse Managem't 3	Meteorology, 1
Theme Writing, 1	Dairying, 2	Chemistry,
Elocution, 1	Laboratory, 2	a) Class, 4
Meteorology, 2	Chemistry,	b) Laboratory, . . . 2
Military Drill, 4	a) Class Work, . . . 4	Military Drill, 4
Industrial, 35	b) Laboratory, . . . 2	Industrial, 35
Detail, 7	Military Drill, 4	Detail, 7
	Industrial, 35	
	Detail, 7	
	Meteorology, 2	

Third Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Trigonometry, 2	Surveying, 4	Levelling and Draining, 3
Analytical Chemistry, . 4	Stock Feeding, 1	Geology & Mineralogy 4
Horticulture, 3	Agricultural Chemistry 4	Botany, 2
a) Vegetable Garden-	19th Century History . 3	Laboratory, 1
ing,	Botany, Elective . . . 3	Economic Entomology 3
b) Small Fruit Culture.	Dairying, 1	Zoology, Elective . . . 3
Agricultural Mechanics,	Literature, 1	Industrial, 35
Elective, 4	Industrial, 35	Detail, 7
Rhetoric and Literature 3	Detail, 7	Spanish, Elective . . . 4
Elocution, 1	Spanish, Elective, . . . 4	
Industrial, 35		
*Spanish, Elective . . . 4		
Details, 7		

Fourth Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Agricultural Geology . 3	Road Making, 3	Agricultural Economics 4
Veterinary, 3	Horticulture, 2	Horticulture, 2
Horticulture, 4	Agricult'l Bacteriology, 2	Field Crops and Farm
a) Floriculture, . . . 4	Agriculture, 3	Management, 2
b) Landscape Gar-	Dairying, 2	Botany, 2
dening,	Superintendence, . . 35	Agriculture, 3
Agricultural Mechanics,	Details, 7	Thesis, 5
Elective, 4	Agricultural Literature, 2	Superintendence, . . 35
Agricultural Literature, 2	Geology, Elective . . . 2	Directing Detail, . . . 7
Industrial, 35	Spanish, Elective . . . 2	Spanish, Elective . . . 3
Spanish, Elective . . . 4		Fertilizer, Elective . . 3
Details, 7		Agricultural Literature, 3

Some recitations will be held during the entire Summer.

* The figures denote the number of hours per week.

† Spanish is elective only for those students whose average is above 75 per cent.

The course of instruction is so arranged as to permit a student to give special attention to lines to which he seems best fitted. The course is designed to teach the sciences that underlie practical agriculture, together with sufficient English, mathematics, literature and such other supplementary studies as will sustain both scientific and practical agriculture, thereby raising the agricultural student to the intellectual level of the educated. The agricultural instruction is given by means of lectures, text books, and practical work in the fields, barns and dairy. Starting with the first year student who has had little if any agricultural training, the course is so constructed as to build up a systematic agricultural education so that the graduate will have passed through all of the different branches of farm work, from the fundamental principles to the most advanced. The instruction in classroom, supplemented by field work, takes up the improved methods used in the various operations of farming, such as the use of farm machinery, treatment of soils, value of fertilizers, management of crops, feeding and caring for stock, dairy operations (including butter and cheese making), poultry keeping, study of breeds and breeding, diseases of plants and animals, the study of chemistry in its application to agriculture, insects in their relation to farm crops, gardens and fruit trees, greenhouse and nursery work, vegetable and truck gardening, small fruits and landscape gardening. Special attention is given to industrial work. Five hours per day during the school period are devoted to industrials for carrying on field operations and laboratory work in greenhouses, dairy and chemistry.

During the summer months more time is devoted to industrial work.

Classes in the study of nature will continue through the entire summer. One or two weeks will be devoted to camp life at some appropriate place.

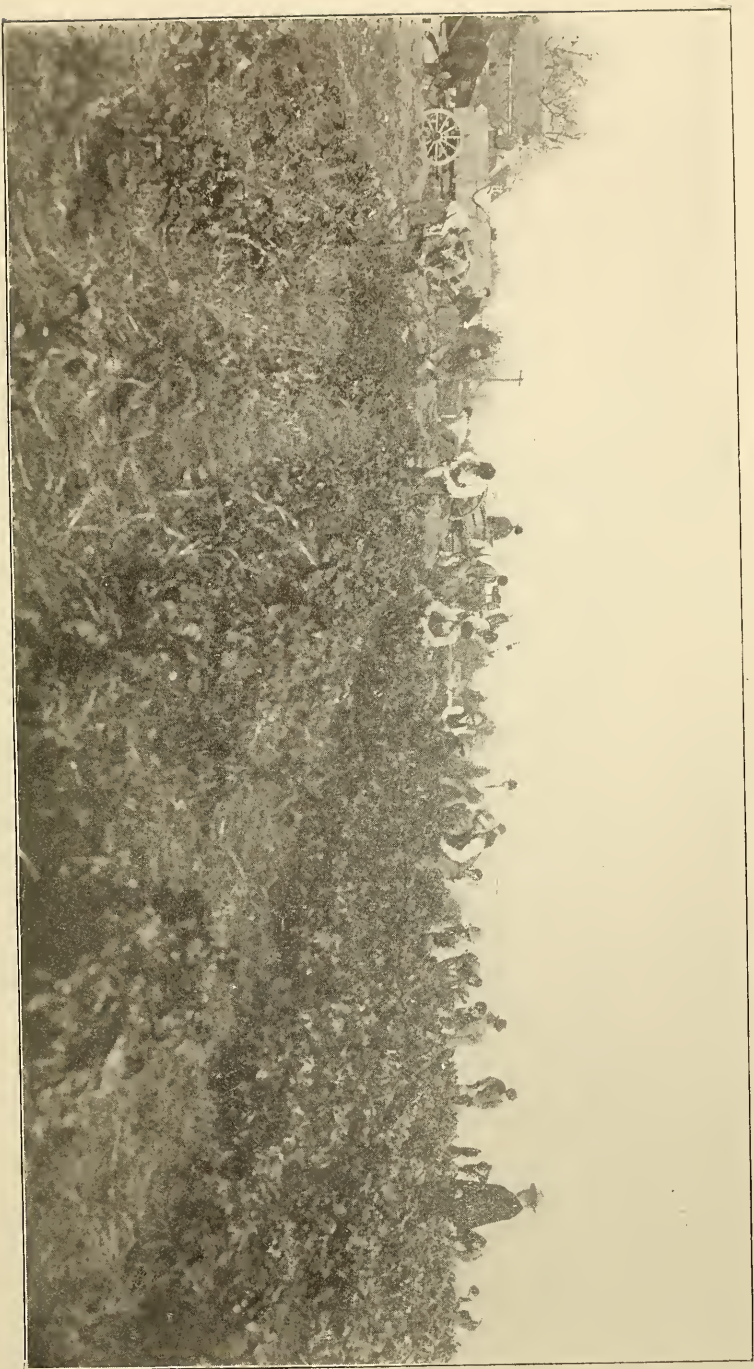
GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The farm consists of 122 acres of exceedingly fertile land, all of which is tillable, making it possible to carry on diversified farming, so essential to the instruction given in the various subjects considered. The farm also contains several acres of timber land affording three fine groves. The farm is well stocked with thoroughbred and grade stock. The buildings for grain, stock and machinery are ample. Improved tools and implements are in general use. The dairy building is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery for carrying on dairy operations. A model horse and dairy barn has been added. On the ground may be found vegetable and truck gardens, orchards and nursery, these together with the greenhouses make practical industrial work in horticulture possible throughout the entire year.

The Farm School lies adjacent to the W. Atlee Burpee celebrated seed farm, a thoroughly equipped establishment conducted on the soundest business principles, where a dollar is required of every dollar expended. Also our proximity to the Robert Steele horse farm gives a most valuable opportunity to study with fine illustrations, the best methods of breeding horses. The managers of these places allow our students to study their methods of business. Such an object lesson accompanying the instruction given at the school, adds greatly to our educational equipment.

Other neighboring farms are among the best in the State. All are willing to be helpful in every way possible to assist the worthy young men in the study of agriculture.

Our entire environment is that of an agricultural people who live on and off their farms, and whose whole life and example show the profitable and enjoyable aspect of agricultural pursuits.



FIELD WORK—GATHERING BEETS.

The main building is fitted up with dormitory rooms, class rooms, library, reception rooms, dining rooms and offices, and is lighted by gas and heated by steam. The buildings are supplied with spring water. The library contains several hundred volumes and a reading file of the leading daily papers and agricultural journals. Illustrative material for class room and field work is being constantly added.

DISCIPLINE.

The maintenance of good behavior and order in the dormitories and about the buildings is strictly adhered to. Detail and industrial work must be thoroughly and carefully done. Students failing to conform to the rules and regulations of the institution will be immediately dismissed.

All supplies furnished students are merely loaned. These must not be taken away or disposed of in any way except by consent of the Director.

HOUSE RULES.

No meals served to visitors without special permission.

All visitors to be out of the buildings and off of the grounds at 6 o'clock P. M.

No visitors to be allowed above the first floor except on regular days of inspection, at regular appointed times, without special permission.

No lady to be taken in the dormitories except on above public days and by special permission.

No gambling of any sort whatever allowed at National Farm School.

Dancing not allowed in the reception hall except between the hours of from 2 to 5 on recreation days.

Permission to leave the grounds, to use the piano or to practice singing must be obtained from the governor.

All persons wrestling, shouting, whistling or singing in the school room or reception room at any time will be reprimanded.

Students will be at the barn or at horticultural department or other places for work on time, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The bell will be rung ten minutes before the hour.

Any student leaving work without permission before 12 M. or 5 P. M. will be reprimanded.

The object of the above rules is to impress students with the importance of honesty and promptness.

DAILY PROGRAM.

The following is the program for each day except Saturday and Sunday during the school period:

5.30 A. M., Rising Bell.	4 to 5 P. M., Military Drill and Athletics.
5.45 A. M., Details.	5.00 P. M., Details.
6.30 A. M., Breakfast and Devotion.	6.00 P. M., Supper.
7 A. M. to 12 M., Study and Classes.	7.00 to 9.00 P. M., Study Period.
12.15 P. M., Dinner.	9.45 P. M., Retiring.
1.00 to 4.00 P. M., Study and Classes.	

Seniors and Juniors have industrial work every forenoon and classes in afternoon. Sophomores and Freshmen have classes in forenoon and industrial work in afternoon.

Meeting of Farm School Literary Society takes place every Saturday evening at 7.30.

For further information address the National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

Regulations Governing the Admission of Students.

1. An applicant for admission must be over 16 years of age. (His mental and physical development must be such as ensure his being able to pursue the advanced studies and to perform the industrial work.)

2. He must pass a thorough entrance examination completing the common branches equivalent to the entrance examination into the High School.

3. An applicant must be in good health. A physician's certificate, according to the form prescribed by the Directors, must accompany the application. Where practicable, a physician will be designated near the residence of the applicant, from whom such certificate *must* be obtained.

4. An applicant must be of good moral character and able and willing to perform hard out-door work. Satisfactory references must accompany the application, and wherever practicable, the recommendations must be submitted by the applicant to be endorsed by the member of the Auxiliary Board representing the State in which such applicant resides.

5. The number of admissions will be dependent upon the annual income of the School. Applications will be considered in the order in which they are received.

6. Pay students will be accepted at a charge of \$200 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

It is estimated that the charge of \$200 per annum will merely cover the expenses of the student's maintenance.

7. When an applicant shall have been notified that his application has been favorably acted upon, he must come to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, at his own expense, and must come provided with seasonable clothing for one year.

The outfit must consist of one blue military cape overcoat, one school suit, two pairs of working shoes, one pair gum boots, one pair of slippers, three suits of heavy underwear, three suits of light underwear, one dozen pairs of socks ($\frac{1}{2}$ dozen light, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen heavy), one half dozen collars, two pairs cuffs, two bosom shirts, six working shirts (two winter, four summer), three night shirts, one dozen handkerchiefs, two pairs of overalls, two blouses, one hair brush and comb, one tooth brush, one umbrella, three neckties, one hat for Sabbath wear and one working hat. The articles of clothing will be marked by the institution.

8. *The receptacle for a student's personal effects must not exceed in size, that of an ordinary steamer trunk.*

9. Before any student shall be admitted, his parents or guardian must release all control over him from the time of his entrance until his completion of the four years' course, or until such prior time as he may, in the discretion of the Board, be discharged therefrom. Such parents or guardian must also waive all claim for compensation for services which he may render in or about the school or the farm thereunto belonging.

This Regulation is made in order to enable the Board to encourage the student in the pursuit of his studies and to protect him against any possible ill-advised interference of relatives.

10. Applications should be made at least two months before October 1st, the opening of the school year. Such applications should be sent to the Dean of the institution, Doylestown, Pa., who will furnish list of examination questions.

Sixth Annual Meeting and Succoth Pilgrimage.

Grounds of the National Farm School,
DOYLESTOWN, PA., Sunday, October 11th, 1903.

The Sixth Annual Meeting and Succoth Pilgrimage of the National Farm School was participated in by several hundred members and friends of the Institution.

The meeting was called to order at 11.30 A. M., by the Chairman, Mr. Adolph Eichholz.

On motion of Mr. Alfred M. Klein, the minutes of the last annual meeting having been published, were ordered approved without reading.

President, Rev. Dr. Krauskopf presented his annual report, copy of which is herewith appended.

Mr. Adolph Eichholz, Chairman of the Executive Committee, followed with a statement of the finances of the School, showing the receipts and disbursements for the year.

An address was made by the Director, Dr. John H. Washburn, a copy of which appears in this report. Other addresses were made by Mr. Jacob Gimbel and Professor Gottheil, which addresses are appended.

On motion the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve as Managers for three years: Sidney Aloe, Hart Blumenthal, Adolph Eichholz, Dr. Krauskopf, Harry Tutelman.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Morris A. Kaufman, Vice-President.

President's Annual Message.

To the Board of Directors, Members and Friends of the National Farm School:

On this day, commemorative of the Jew's original agricultural pursuit in his native land, and on these grounds, consecrated to the restoration of the Jew to the noblest, healthiest and most independent of all callings, we are assembled to review our year's work, to see whether we have drawn by a year's length nearer to our goal, whether the results attained have warranted the labor and means expended.

It is perhaps only by contrast of the present with the past that material growth can be best measured. Attainment of the sought for and often seemingly unattainable goal is so difficult that efforts from day to day, while helping to the end in view, are so minute in themselves as to be almost unappreciable. It is with this thought uppermost in our minds that we have felt inclined to call the attention of this audience to the growth of the National Farm School during the past seven years.

Seven years ago to-day the first annual meeting was held on these grounds. At that time the main building, poorly equipped, and a dilapidated barn and farmhouse constituted the property of the National Farm School. To-day ten substantial buildings give evidence of our growth. Twenty cows now pasture on our grazing ground, where once a solitary animal stood. Ten horses have replaced the original one. A well-stocked poultry yard and a duck pond, a sheep-fold and pig-pens give an animated appearance to grounds that once were overrun with noxious weeds. These broad acres which at that time were largely a wilderness with unkept walks and wide gaps between the fence-poles now present an appearance of health and industry. Seven years ago the property value of the National Farm School was about \$20,000; to-day the sum of \$75,000 is a conservative estimate of its worth, and fully as much has been expended in the running of the school since its opening, in the year 1897.

Seven years ago the faculty of the school consisted of one instructor and a farmhand. And as to students, six boys ventured upon a new and to them untried calling. To-day, a faculty of five able men replaces the one, all of whom are graduates of agricultural colleges, and at their head stands a director, who has gained wide and useful knowledge as president of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts for thirteen years, and forty young men pursue their studies with a consciousness that a life of health and usefulness and success awaits them after graduation.

Seven years ago to-day the outlook was indeed far from encouraging. Pessimistic observers foretold dire calamities. Nor were there wanting those who, while not energetically opposing the movement, yet with a passive resistance hindered even more this step in the right direction. To-day the school has supporters and friends in all parts of the United States, among them some of our foremost thinkers and leaders.

This is indeed growth. In the eyes of the caviller and grumbler perhaps not growth enough, but it may be doubted whether throughout the whole city there is one institution that has shown such progress in seven years. Institutions, even as people, must gradually establish their merit. It is not enough that they exist, but the "raison d'être" of their being must be apparent and appreciated.

It hardly seems necessary to state that we think the Farm School has demonstrated its deserts, that the number of friends it has obtained shows that its appeal for Jewish interests in agricultural pursuits has been heard and has received a favorable reply in many a quarter.

That the school has not won for itself wider recognition and greater financial support must be attributed to the fact that it represents a kind of philanthropy that is not yet generally understood. In the majority of cases charity is still only remedial. We have not yet reached the goal of true philanthropy—that of the prevention of the need of charity. The National Farm School from its inception aimed at this goal. It claimed at the time of its foundation to be the exemplar of scientific charity, not that it considered that the Farm School was a cure-all, and that its special methods would make for perfection, but that the school should be considered a step forward to the desired goal.

It may be asked why, seeing that there are so many different occupations for our people, should a school be kept to teach a few the art of agriculture. Our answer is that the immigration problem is a hard, cold fact which presents itself to-day to us all. The economic conditions of our country altered by the influx of our poverty-stricken brethren from the inhospitable lands of their birth, render more and more necessary the turning of some of our people into farmers and bread-producers. We have all read Secretary Hay's note anent the influx of undesirable immigrants into this country. In England Major Evans-Gordon has recently written a work, entitled "The Alien Immigrant." This book purports to consider all the various aspects of alien immigration into England from all the centres from which "undesirable" immigrants are said to flow. Of the sixteen chapters of the book, fifteen avowedly deal with Jewish immigrants. The remaining chapter is entitled "other aliens," but even of that a good proportion is devoted to the Jews. "The Hebrew colony," says he, "unlike any other colony in the land, forms a race apart, as it were." He recounts various and numerous evils for which the Jewish immigrant, in his opinion, are responsible. England, he claims, is training a generation of aliens to compete with her own people. "So critical has the position in the east of London become," says Major Gordon, "in consequence of the Jewish influx, that an anti-Jewish outbreak in that district is inevitable, and already the state of feeling between Jew and Gentile gives the police serious anxiety." At the conclusion of his impeachment of the Jew of London, the author admits that the arguments he has used are precisely those used against the Jew in Russia and Roumania. In very plain words he regards the sweat-shop Jew and the petty trader a menace to every country which he invades.

When such words as these are becoming louder and louder in liberal England as well as in the United States, it is only the unwise that can afford to ignore them.

It was to combat this eternal cry of "non-producer" that the National Farm School was started. Once let it be understood that the Jewish immigrant comes not as a hired sweat-shop hand and as an unproductive participater in the results of the labor of others, but as an agricultural colonist, as a man anxious to settle and to be lead by skilled leaders in the cultivation of the soil in the giving of bread to the nations, once let this be firmly implanted in the minds of our opponents, and the cry which they have raised against the alien immigrant will fall to the ground, and we may be sure that the heartiest welcome that can be extended to any alien will be extended to the Jew. "Turn the Jew from a middleman to a breadgiver, convert his yardstick to a plow," said to me Count Tolstoi, "and the world instead of persecuting will honor him."

"The National Farm School," says the Rev. Joseph Leiser in a recent article published in *The Jewish Exponent*, "is more than an institution, it is at once a protest and a mission. It protests against the slander that the Jews are incapable of farming, and its mission is to rewin the Jew to the soil."

By the side of this last statement it is but just that we should state that there have been and still are adverse criticisms regarding the school. We have yet to hear however of any institution that has escaped unscathed from the critical spirit of our

times. Some are inimical to the Farm School because of its expensiveness. "It costs too much to run it" they say. We believe this to be a fault which this school shares with nearly every institution of learning. This is a school. It maintains a salaried faculty. It gives to all its pupils an education for which it receives no fees in return. It supplies all of them at the same time with food, clothes, lodging, text-books, etc., free of charge. The pupils are young and entirely inexperienced when they enter the school. Their labor becomes profitable only when they are about to graduate. The labor of one good farmhand is more valuable than that of a dozen young beginners in the field of agriculture. The same applies to all schools. Despite tuition fees and enormous endowments, the University of Pennsylvania faces an annual deficit of many tens of thousands of dollars. It is not the nature of educational institutions (barring a few aristocratic private schools) to be self-supporting or to declare dividends. We have yet to hear of the Philadelphia High School paying dividends to the taxpayers of Philadelphia, or the West Point Military School earning money for Uncle Sam.

The National Farm School in spite of its detractors exists and grows because it meets a want, because, diametrically opposed as it is to present material views and tendencies, it has supporters in all parts of the country. Its success during the past seven years is sufficient explanation of its utility.

In our archives we have endorsements from some of the most prominent leaders and men of thought of the present day. The past year has brought us expressions from the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; the Hon. Oscar Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; the Hon. C. C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, all of which are commendatory to the work of our school. If during the past year the endorsements alone of these three men were given, sufficient gain would have been our portion. But we lay claim to more. We have the signal success of many of our graduates to chronicle. Two of them are employed to-day as experts in the Agricultural Department of the United States Government. One of them is successfully managing the Fresh Air Society, under the auspices of Professor Felix Adler's Ethical Culture Society. Another one of them, a former inmate of the Jewish Foster Home of Philadelphia, while earning wages as an agriculturist, is taking a special course of studies at the University of California for the purpose of perfecting himself in the science of entomology, so that some day he might contribute his mite toward exterminating the insect pest of that State. Equally good things could be reported of the other graduates if time permitted.

And the school certainly must have a place in the modern social problem when so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Edward Lauterbach, of New York, writes as follows:

"I have always understood that the graduates of the National Farm School have been very much sought after, and have been very successful. Have you at present any one whom you could recommend as a proper person to organize a somewhat similar institution in Massachusetts? I have been asked for information on this point and naturally turn to you."

And when another gentleman writes us:

"I have concluded, after deliberate and deep thinking, to purchase a farm to engage one of your graduates to manage it, and gradually invite the dispossessed from the overcrowded ghettos to join me, teaching them the science of small farming; in other words, to organize in this vicinity an auxiliary or a school of applied farming, on a business basis, for Jewish people, those who intend to benefit in establishing the school."

Yet, however much satisfied we may feel over the educational growth of our institution, both through its direct and indirect method, we must admit that our material success during the past year has not been as great as heretofore. Beyond

the telephone and heating installation and cellar improvements, all of which work was done by the students, we have nothing to record outside of the erection of the post-office station, the waiting-room and windmill, improvements to the dairy, some donations of books to our library and the gift of a tent for large out-door assemblages.

Our condition in this respect, however, is not different from almost all institutions under the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia. It cannot very well be otherwise. We are, as you know, no longer permitted to make individual efforts to raise money for improvements. We would, however, suggest a method of securing larger means of support. Those among you who count yourselves as friends can materially assist us by interesting yourselves in getting a larger membership for the Federation, inasmuch as our appropriation will be proportionally increased in accordance with the money received by the parent society.

We likewise cannot record the usual fair sized increase in membership outside of our city, on account of the office forced upon our president last year, that of director general of the Isaac M. Wise Fund. This office has necessitated that he devote almost all his time for a number of months to the raising of an endowment for the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, and, therefore, the interests of the National Farm School, for the time being, had to be set aside. Let us hope that the next year will give a better showing.

An excellent start has already been made by the increase of the State appropriation from \$2500 to \$5000 a year, for two years. The thanks of the Board are due to Governor Pennypacker for his helpfulness toward our good work, and we are also indebted to Messrs. Ralph Blum and Adolph Grant for their efforts in aiding us to secure this appropriation. You will no doubt hear with pleasure that one of the Flora Schoenfeld Memorial Farms will be in operation when we again meet here, and probably also another. The purchase of one farm is about completed, and one of the graduates will be placed in charge of it. It is with pleasure that we report the donation of a cold storage plant, presented by Mrs. Henry Heyman and family, in memory of Henry Heyman, ground for which building will be broken to-day.

And now there is one other matter to which we desire to call your attention. It has been stated before that we are not allowed to canvass for donations for the school. Nor do we desire to do so. We stand to-day, however, in a peculiar position. Our dormitory accommodation is entirely inadequate even for our present number of pupils. To remain as we are now, limited as to pupils, would, we think, be entirely contrary to the mission of the school. We must grow.

During the past year we have received donations to the amount of \$690 to this urgent need. To build an annex dormitory would cost about \$10,000. Owing to our lack of accommodations we are compelled to refuse admission to a large number who would be desirable students. Year after year we are becoming known more and more. Shall it be said to us: "Thus far and no further?" With every year there is an increasing desire on the part of younger lads to enter the agricultural field. Refused admittance into our school, they drift into the congested ghettos, swell the army of petty traders, or lay the foundation to physical and mental and moral degradation in pestilential sweat-shops. Hundreds of Jewish lads are to-day preparing themselves in filthy slums to become burdens to charity institutions, inmates of consumption hospitals, of reformatories and infirmaries, who, as pupils of the National Farm School, might have stored up that knowledge and health that ultimately would have yielded happiness to them and health to the nation. Shall men ever be blind to the fact that a dollar spent on the National Farm School may save hundreds in hospitals, asylums or reformatories? Shall men forever consider that alone charity that deals with people only after disease and poverty have

come upon them, and not before? Shall men never see that the solution of the ghetto problem lies not in the increase of charity institutions, but in the scattering of congested immigrants over the broad and health-restoring acres of God's soil, and the settling of them in industrial and agricultural colonies under the guidance of trained leaders? Shall men never see that unless institutions such as this are fostered and supported, there may before very long not be money enough to build all the hospitals and orphanages and homes that shall be needed for the widowed and orphaned and physically and morally diseased?

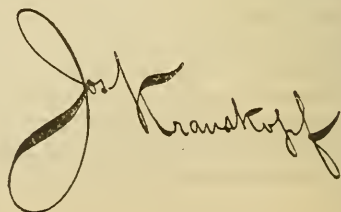
Shall men forever be blind to the fact that the ghetto is not only a breeder of physical, but also of moral diseases, that there those vices and crimes take root that could never raise their head amid the healthful labor and ennobling environment of the tiller of the soil? Shall men never see that the solution of the ghetto problem lies not only in the redeeming of young lads from debilitating and vitiating sweat-shop life, but also of young girls? Shall young women continue to be tempted into vice by the miserable conditions under which they are forced to live and toil for a pitiable existence, when in dairy, greenhouse, poultry yard, truck patch, they might earn good wages and not only preserve their own health and purity, but also clear away the foul stain that has recently besmirched the fair name of Israel. What need of woman's blighting coming generations by slaving and starving amid squalor, when by laboring where the sun shines, the birds sing, and the trees and flowers waft their perfume, she might live in a land overflowing with milk and honey, and transmit to coming generations inexhaustible storehouses of physical, moral and spiritual vitality?

The knowledge that these boys and girls can be saved from the dreary toil of slum life, that their manhood and womanhood can be developed by contact with nature, that, imbued with new ideas, they can go forth into the world a living protest to the slander that the Jew shirks hard labor and is content only with fattening on the sweat of the laborer's brow, that knowledge should indeed evoke some responsible chord in our hearts.

Before closing I want to thank all of the donors and benefactors of this institution, and all well-wishers for our success.

We have endeavored to discharge the sacred responsibility entrusted to us to the best of our power. We have kept conscientiously in view the needs of our students and the wishes of our patrons. We have endeavored to deserve the larger support we need. We beg your active participation in our work. We invite your visits to the school, especially on week-days, when the boys are at work in the fields, dairy, greenhouses, laboratory, barns, stables, etc. Come and inspect the harvest of the school's labor. Come and let your heart rejoice that a new generation is rising, a generation not only of bread-winners, but of bread-producers as well.

And unto Him, from whom all our blessings flow, we turn with hearts of gratitude for the favor bestowed upon this humble work of our hand, for the success vouchsafed to the pioneer graduates of the school, and for all the aid that has come to us from those men and women who yearn to see Israel return once more to that noble pursuit that has given to the world kings, prophets, law-givers and bards to whom the whole civilized world does homage, and that will continue to do so to the end of time.





DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF.

Report of the Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1st, 1903.

To the Members of the National Farm School:

The exhaustive report of the President makes it unnecessary for us to present other than a statement of the receipts and expenditures as follows:

MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL CASH DONATIONS.

Life Members,	\$ 100 00	
Dues,	3 368 98	
General Donations,	3,003 52	
	<hr/>	\$6,472 50
Less Solicitor's expenses,	\$ 623 30	
" " commissions,	538 97	
	<hr/>	1,162 27
Net Total,		<hr/> \$5,310 23

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in Bank, October 1st, 1902,	\$1,787 02	
" hands of Dean, October 1st, 1902,	100 00	
Interest on Max Schoenfeld Fund,	450 00	
Receipts from Post Office,	25 54	
State aid,	3,125 00	
Federation of Jewish Charities,	5,829 00	
Net receipts from memberships and general cash donations as above,	5,310 23	
Interest on Lewisohn Fund,	147 50	
Sale of farm products,	123 30	
	<hr/>	\$16,897 59

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

Salaries of Faculty,	\$4,296 06	
Wages,	1,728 52	
Salary of Secretary,	600 00	
Railroad transportation,	137 27	
Fire insurance,	87 12	
Building repairs,	4 8 97	
Telephone,	53 02	
Machinery,	200 04	
Machinery repairs,	68 00	
Farm expense,	763 24	
Students' wearing apparel,	900 26	
Permanent improvements,	532 17	
Furniture and fixtures,	626 32	
Light, heat and power,	675 16	
Printing, postage and stationery,	689 25	
School supplies,	486 69	
Provisions,	1,141 96	
Real estate and buildings,	620 24	
Tools and implements,	687 44	
Live stock,	496 90	
Cleaning supplies,	131 78	
	<hr/>	15,360 41

Leaving balance of \$ 1,537 18

Consisting of

Cash in Bank,	\$1,437 18
" hands of Dean,	100 00
	<hr/>

Total Balance, \$1,537 18

The preceding account is simply a cash account of receipts and expenditures during the year, and does not give an adequate idea of our real condition. The fact is that for a number of years at the close of the books on September 30th, a large number of bills have been left unpaid. Our condition is the same this year, the amount due on October 1st being about \$3,000. So that after deducting the balance of \$1,537.18 cash on hand, there remained a deficit of about \$1,500.

LEWISSOHN SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

1st Mortgage on premises 305 South 6th St., Philadelphia, . .	\$2,700 00	
\$2,000 Phila. & Reading General Mortgage 4s at 95%,	1,907 50	
Cash,	182 50	
		<hr/> \$4,790 00

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Interest on \$2,000 P. & R. Bonds,	\$	So 00	
“ “ Mortgage,		67 50	
		<hr/>	\$147 50

Report of John H. Washburn, Director.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is only after an inspection of the calendar that one can realize that a year has passed since the last annual meeting. During this year our activities at the National Farm School have been so varied and so interesting that we are fully impressed with the old adage that "Time has wings." Throughout the past year much has been given to us for our comfort; you have heard of our appropriation. Telephones have been installed in each building, and a station and post-office established. Many useful books have been obtained by moneys generously given for our library. I feel that the money spent for books is bringing us something which five years from now will have more value than any money which we spend for any other necessity. And at the same time valuable opportunity is afforded to give instruction in how to use books and how to appreciate libraries.

The farm has given a good harvest. There were drawbacks, but as a result of the whole we should be satisfied. Our cattle have increased; so have our sheep and horses, thanks to the donator of a most excellent horse just received.

The spirit of the school is certainly more serious and the young men are more impressed with the fact that the study of agriculture is a study of a business added to a knowledge of the common scientific facts applied to everyday life. The expanding of this idea is the object of the school. It should be the ambition of a young man entering the National Farm School to become a farmer; while in every case the young men state on their application to enter the school that it is their desire to become a farmer, many of them have no conception whatever of what the duties of a farmer consist.

During the first year at the school one is taught what farming is, what is required of a farmer and what he may hope to attain. It then is not by any means to be wondered at, that at the end of that period of trial, one should realize that he is, or he is not, fitted for those duties. I have observed that the object of

the agricultural education in the mind of some who have entered the school was not alone that they might be efficient farmers for themselves, but rather in the hope of being able to occupy a position with considerable salary after they graduate. While in a few instances this may be possible, it certainly should be understood that the pupils of this school are learning to become farmers ultimately for themselves and not laborers for others. In so doing one can make money in proportion to the talents which God has given him and the use which he has made of those talents at the school. A very efficient test may now be offered to some graduate by means of the recent acquisition of the Schoenfeld farm, which is already contracted for, and possession will be given to the trustees within a month.

While it is the object of this school to teach as much mathematics, science and English as is taught in an ordinary High School, and in the application of the science more than would be given in a High School, even as much as in some courses in college, still we believe that this is secondary in importance to a knowledge of the practical work. Our pupils need constant practice and most constant supervision in this practice. It is the most difficult instruction that we have to give, because a practical knowledge of one thing does not seem to suggest a way of doing another, and all schools suffer more or less from too much automatic labor. It is difficult to get the young man to think at the same time that he is working; he too often falls into the habits of a machine. For illustration, the work that we have is divided up among our different pupils, and a man is kept in one line of work for a month until he becomes somewhat proficient; he is then changed to another, and he may not be returned to the first duty for a number of months.

It has occurred that when a horse has been away from his stall during a number of meals that on his return, perhaps in a heated condition, he has been placed before several rations of grain that the student in charge of the feeding had unthinkingly placed in his manger each feeding time during his absence.

I have seen a young man in our senior class greasing a wheel, put it on wrong side out and attempt to drive it back with a wrench because it did not fit. Such things as these discourage us. On the other hand, I have seen freshmen who have been here less than a year plough very well, cultivate and drive the teams with a good deal of ability; such things encourage us, and we have many more encouragements than discouragements. It is generally the little things about our place where the boys fail, thinking that they are too unimportant to receive their attention, and it is just here, when they leave us and take positions, that they will give dissatisfaction more than in the larger things unless that error can be broken up. I feel the necessity, during the next year, of fighting the little errors, and the large ones will take care of themselves. Not all young men are fitted to become farmers no more than all the young men who enter the medical schools are fitted to become doctors. We should feel sad, indeed, if the only help we had when sickness visited our families was such as would come from many of the specimens which we all have seen at medical schools. Just so in farming.

Of all those who come to an agricultural school it is not to be expected that all are fitted for farming; again we have some boys who are fitted for some branches of farming and not for others. We have a dairy; it becomes necessary for the boys who work there to handle a boiler and a small engine, but there are some who will always let water run into the boiler until it runs out of the safety valve, and who can never understand that water is not as good as steam to drive the piston, and if the noise of the steam blowing off of the safety valve is disagreeable, they see no reason why it should not be wired down so that it will be more quiet and restful working around such a boiler. The thought that fuel is being wasted never suggests itself to their minds, nor the function of the safety valve, and still these same persons, who seem to be entirely unfitted for agricultural

mechanical problems, may do well with the care of animals or the selling of produce.

We have begun this year a new plan of having recitations and study hours in the forenoon and afternoon, two of our classes working on the farm and two have study hours and recitations at the same time. In the afternoon the two classes that were working in the forenoon have study hour and recitations while those who were reciting in the forenoon work at practical agriculture. This plan enables us to have about twenty-five per cent. more study than ever before with no less practical instruction.

The instruction in gardening has been improved by the introduction in the Horticulture Department of the individual gardens. Each one is sure of having all the care of all the common vegetables for several summers, at the same time he watches them raised on the large and small scale, the larger scale on the farm and the small scale in his own garden. One interesting feature during the past year was that the produce of the boys' gardens has been better than that from the farm. The seniors' and juniors' gardens are very much better than those of the sophomores and freshmen as a whole, and the difference was due simply to the difference in the amount of care and cultivation.

The report of the expenses incurred in conducting the institution has already been given you, and it is often asked me by persons who are interested in the welfare of the school if we cannot sell this produce or that from our farm. I think most persons do not realize how much we do sell from our farm. First let me say that I have never for a moment tried to make money, I have not felt that that was my object here, but first and last my duty was to make men of these pupils and to encourage them in education. You all know something about the expense of laboratories—chemical laboratories require money to conduct them; physical laboratories are even more expensive than the chemical laboratories, while forms of bacteriological and physiological laboratories are more expensive still. The expense to the laboratory of most of our mechanical institutions is \$600 per year per student, the student, of course, paying but a small portion of that expense in tuition and fees, the rest is made up from the interest of endowment funds given to the school or else contributed by the State, and I assure you that the farm of an agricultural school, which is its laboratory, has a similar expense. It is only by using machines that boys can be taught to use them, and the wear and tear on such machines which are used for instruction purposes is infinitely greater than the wear and tear in regular business. With so many young men we are obliged to have a larger number of horses and teams that they may learn to drive and to harness and to manœuvre these teams in the different kinds of work and places. More than half the number of our horses are used and needed as laboratory material to teach practical agriculture; the feeding of the same and the price of the material that they eat and their care should be charged to and considered as a part of the cost of instruction. Take the item of the care of the cows. I feel that the cows are here that the boys may learn to milk them and to care for them, but the produce which we obtain from them is decreased all of fifty per cent. annually because they are used as laboratory material, objects of instruction. The milkers are changed once a month, and the expense of this care and food should be charged to instruction rather than farming; while we have raised a few things on our farm during the year we have supplied them to the very best market—our own kitchen. On a farm of this size, 120 acres, a farmer with a half dozen in the family will live and raise most of the food which they eat and have perhaps \$600 to \$700 cash from produce sold. Such a return would be considered excellent and such a farmer well off. The National Farm School occupies the same size farm, our pupils and instructors make up a family in size fully ten times that of the average farmer.



BARN, SILO AND SHEEP SHED—BOYS AT WORK.



A SQUAD OF MILKERS.

We have consumed in our kitchen 3400 pounds of beef raised on our farm, 373 pounds of mutton—and while we have never used an iota of pork on the tables for our pupils, yet we have raised and fed to our servants and employees 522 pounds. Twelve hundred bushels of potatoes were raised, 200 fed to the cattle, 200 sold and 800 eaten by our family; 160 bushels of wheat were raised, 1000 bushels of corn, 436 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of turnips and 1200 bushels of beets, 6 tons of millet, 15 tons of corn-fodder, 160 tons of silage, 50 cords of wood cut and used last winter in the place of coal, 900 pounds of butter have been used, together with 53,227 pounds of milk or 26,613 quarts, and 400 dozen eggs and 90 chickens and fowls; 40 head of swine, 20 head of sheep, 4 of young cattle and 100 chickens have been added to our farm stock, while our horticultural department, having but a small amount of ground compared with the farm, has done equally well in proportion to the land cultivated. We have used 75 barrels of apples, 450 quarts of strawberries, 15 bushels of peas, many dozen radishes, 350 heads of lettuce, 400 heads of cabbage, 95 of cauliflower, 250 dozen sweet corn, 12 bushels of onions, 38 bushels of beets, 35 bushels of beans, 3 bushels of carrots, 15 bushels of turnips, 25 bushels of tomatoes, 10 bushels of sweet potatoes, 3 bushels of peppers, 100 summer squash, much parsley, several barrels of cabbage for sour kraut and several barrels of apples for apple butter. The wholesale market price of these products would amount to over \$3600, and when people say why don't you sell something from your farm, it is too long a story to explain why we don't, and I generally answer because we have so many mouths at home. With all this we raise quite a good many roses and carnations which are sent to the city and bring a little income.

I know that many of our students are old enough to appreciate the opportunities for instruction offered when they can see and learn how to do what we are doing towards preparing food for the family. In our dairy building this fall we have canned already 250 quarts of tomatoes, about thirty gallons of sweet corn, string beans, crab apples, pears and quinces. We have already made several barrels of apple butter, which is very gratefully received in the winter in our dining room. All this is of the utmost practical value to those who are living on a farm. It teaches them to raise their own food, to utilize what they have. If a farmer has in the summer, when chickens are cheap, twenty-five or thirty chickens ready to eat, he can kill them and can them, and it is no expense to him to put them on the cellar shelf. They will wait there until he is ready to take them without any expense for food, and if the chicken was alive it would be spoiling soon into an old hen and become tough. All these things teach economy, and these goods when properly canned are far superior to any article that we have ever been able to buy. These problems are as important in the family economy as those of how to reap and to sow, to plough and to mow, to feed and to breed.

We are indulging in the hope that we may look forward to the time in the near future when we can enjoy a new dormitory for our pupils. To-day we have not the facilities which we ought to have. Our light for study is simply atrocious. There is not room enough for the different pupils to study, but with the facilities which a new dormitory would bring we can then have the different classes in their own study rooms and much comfort would be added to our home life, and the work of the institution increase materially in efficiency.

Prof. Richard Gottheil's Address.

I feel that in the movement into which I have thrown so much of my time, lies to a great degree, the salvation of the Jewish people. The Farm School is striving for many of the things for which the Zionists are striving. It was founded in the same year in which the first Zionist Congress was held at Basle. The preventive phase of charity rather than the remedial is the Zionist point of view. At the meeting of the Alien Immigration Committee in London, Dr. Herzl made the point that it was quite useless to remedy the ill effects of immigration so long as no attempt was made to stop the causes of that immigration.

Jews are unfortunately always compelled to justify themselves. First, to themselves, and then to the world at large. It has been charged that we are not an agricultural people. It has been charged so often that we have almost got to believe it ourselves. If this charge were uprooted the Farm School would have far more support. The whole polity of ancient Jewry was agricultural. At the first moment they have an opportunity to till the soil they avail themselves of it. There are over one million Jewish agriculturists in Southern Russia. When agricultural colonies were started in Palestine, many students threw down their books and took up agriculture.

A few weeks ago I returned from Basle, where our sixth annual congress had been held. Many hard things have been said of the Zionists. The chief thing is that we are idealists: looking forward to the future from the standpoint of one riding on the clouds. Our program remains where it stood before. We are Palestinians first and last. We believe the ultimate goal of Jewish history will be that goal. A great nation has made an offer to the Jews of a tract of country in East Africa. East Africa is no more Zion than the United States or England. All the sentiment which pushes us toward Palestine is wanting in this offer, but given the conditions existing in Eastern Europe, the great centres of Western Europe and this country, many felt that Zionists had no right to refuse this offer, and we have sent a commission to study the conditions of the land and see whether such a settlement could be made a success.

Never in the history of the Jewish people has such an offer been made. The document is unique in our annals. Papal bulls, edicts of exclusion, edicts of suppression have been the letters of the past. Now the British nation says that any measure looking to the betterment of the Jews must be of importance. It says to the Jewish people: "If conditions in Great Britain compel us to partially close down to you, we feel it our duty to open another door."

To students of the Farm School it is important to know that whether the Zionists take up the work or some other Jewish body, there is opened up a vista, comforting and inspiring. You may, perhaps, be able to make your advantages useful to those we have left behind in the Old World. Therefore, I think that this new turn in our affairs should give you an added zeal in this work of regeneration, which may offer a home to those hundreds of thousands who still sit in the darkness.

Such schools as these should receive the heartiest support from the Jewish people. It is a work not simply remedial, but preventive. If we all work together for the regeneration of the Jewish people, toward finding a home for those who have no home, we shall feel the inspiration that comes from the knowledge that we are working for a great aim and toward a great future.

Mr. Jacob Gimbel's Address.

In most instances the labor of farmers is greater than their success. We hear of captains of industry; why do we not hear of captains of agriculture? The opportunities are present. Eight hundred millions of acres of land lie untilled. Ten millions of people are engaged in farming, yet we know of none who have attained eminence in this domain. It has been said of Jews that they are not adapted to farming. Our ancestors were tillers of the soil and shepherds, and the early history of the Jewish people teaches that this charge is not true. I have learned of the tendency of foreign Jews to flock together in already congested and over-crowded districts. I love to think of some means to divert these Jews from their miserable condition to the broad acres of farm land. One of the most important influences to this end is the National Farm School. If our graduates can show themselves as leaders in agricultural work, they may do much to attract the Jews of cities toward farming occupation. How insignificant does the expense of running such an institution become when this result is considered. I hail with much delight the influence growing out of this school. As regards the connection of the institution with the Federation of Charities, as one of its constituent societies, the Farm School's usefulness could be enlarged if more funds were available. The grounds and the organization are here, but it takes money to conduct the institution. The reason that no larger sum is appropriated is because we must cut our garment according to our cloth.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Farm School Graduates—Its Third Class.

JUNE 26th, 1903.

The special train which left the Reading Terminal at 12.30 o'clock carried several hundred friends of the National Farm School to the beautiful grounds of the institution at Doylestown, despite the threatening aspect of the weather in the early part of the day.

The occasion was the graduation of the third class to enter the school, and the visitors, as they stepped from the train, were greeted by the forty odd students in their natty uniforms, who lined each side of the road leading to the main building, and presented arms. The exercises were held in a large tent, which had been erected near the main school building, and which was gaily adorned with the American colors. A large orchestra, furnished by Harry Herzberg, played appropriate selections. On the platform were ex-United States Minister to Turkey, Oscar S. Straus, Provost C. C. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Krauskopf, the founder and president of the school; Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, John Field, Ralph Blum, Alfred M. Klein, Hart Blumenthal, Adolph Eichholz, Rev. Joseph Leiser, of Kingston, N. Y.; Director John H. Washburn, Joseph N. Snellenburg, Simon Friedberger, James Branson and Adolph Grant.

After an invocation by Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, Rev. Dr. Krauskopf delivered the introductory address.

DR. KRAUSKOPF'S ADDRESS.

In the name of the Board of Trustees of the National Farm School, I extend a most hearty welcome to you, honored guests, who have come to us at a great personal sacrifice to participate in our graduation exercises, to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have set aside your usual vocation to assist us in bidding God-speed to the six young men who this day enter upon the battlefield of life.

The fact that so many of you are assembled here this afternoon, despite the lateness of the season, the distance from the city, and the expenditure of time involved, is the best evidence of your



ZADOK M. EISNER CHEMICAL LABORATORY.



POULTRY HOUSES AND BROODER

interest in agriculture, more especially in the return of the Jew to his original pursuit as tiller of the soil.

Large and gratifying as is this assemblage, there is, nevertheless, one person whose absence I greatly regret. It is the Russian Ambassador to the United States, Count Cassini. It was he who declared to the Associated Press of our land that the Jew's aversion to agriculture is the cause of the world's hatred of him. Had he been here and had he seen these broad acres, all cultivated by the hands of Jews, and for the main part by the hands of lads either born in Russia or of Russian descent; had he listened to the reports by non-Jewish instructors of the school of the zeal with which these young men devote themselves here to the study of practical and scientific agriculture, and of the success that attends the labors of those who graduated during the past two years; had he been made acquainted with the large waiting list of Jewish lads seeking admission to our agricultural school and denied entrance by reason of lack of dormitory accommodations and means for maintenance—he would never again speak of the Jew as he has spoken nor wrong him as he has done.

Let us hope that he will at least read what will be said here to-day, and that he will acquaint his government with what is here demonstrated. Perhaps Russia may then learn that it is easier and more humane and more profitable to extend to her citizens of Jewish faith the privilege to cultivate the soil than mercilessly huddling them within the overcrowded cities and restricted area, and forcing them to eke out a miserable existence in the pursuit of the lowest trades, or brutally driving them as refugees and exiles to foreign shores.

And even if he should suspect that we of the Jewish faith are biased in our judgment of the Jew's interest and success in agriculture, it is fortunate that we have presented to us to-day a document from an impartial source and from one of the most competent authorities in the land, the Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. We had counted on his being with us and so had he hoped to be our guest for the third time since the existence of our school, but circumstances have arisen over which he had no control, circumstances that require his official presence elsewhere, and so, much to our regret, we shall not be favored to-day with the sight of his majestic presence nor with the sound of his encouraging words. But he has sent us a letter which, while it is but a meagre substitute for his presence, nevertheless displays most admirably the interest he takes in our institution and the hope he cherishes for its future. Let us hear him speak for himself:

June 18th, 1913.

Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, President, and the Governing Board of the National Farm School, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—I rejoice with you that you have successfully reached your third graduation exercises, under circumstances of such promise for the future. You have done admirable work in the past. It is a matter of great satisfaction to myself, as well as every other American citizen who is familiar with the facts, that the Jewish people have organized an agricultural school designed to give instruction in the science and practice of agriculture, so as to prepare scholars along this line for the education of the young men of your own race, and all other races, in the near future.

I do not know of any effort being made along this line where such admirable results have been reached in so short a time. I am entirely familiar with all your work and all its details, and approve of it most heartily. It must result in great good to your people, to the State of Pennsylvania, and to the Union in general. A movement to bring back your people to close contact to the soil has great promise for the future, not only to them, but to all American people. No man is well informed regarding agriculture who does not read the history of the Patriarchs, who were excellent flockmasters and thoroughly understood agriculture, as many people do not understand it to-day. The whole Bible story is full of valuable suggestions regarding the atmosphere, the soil, the plants and the animals; and no fact along these lines mentioned in the Bible has ever been contraverted by science.

Your people have always been a masterful race along financial lines, and I look now for help from them along the lines of agricultural education, because Americans generally do not understand these matters sufficiently. The future of the country depends more upon a knowledge of scientific agriculture by those who cultivate the soil than on any other one material factor.

There are fine openings for educated men along these lines. The old world is coming to us. A young man not long ago left our Department to go to Southern Africa to help their people organize scientific agriculture. The Egyptian Government is represented here now by its Secretary of Agriculture, and wants men educated along these lines. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country require men better educated in this direction than many who now hold positions. The young men in the employment of the Department of Agriculture who have been educated at Doylestown are doing good work, and getting post-graduate instruction toward greater usefulness. We hope, as occasion requires, we may be able to avail ourselves of the young gentlemen you are educating, in addition to those we now have. I would be with you on this occasion were it not that previous engagements compel me to go in other directions.

Hoping that you will have a pleasant exercise, that the hearts of your people will be turned toward your work and be manifested in generous assistance to do this great work, I remain, very cordially,

(Signed) JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Perhaps it is just as well that the Secretary of Agriculture is not with us to-day. We might possibly have suffered from an embarrassment of riches. It might have been too much for so small and so poor a school as ours to have had with us at one and the same time a Cabinet Minister and a statesman of international reputation, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

If one of the two had to be absent it is well that we are privileged to have Mr. Straus with us at the present time, for he is one of our people, and one of the foremost Israelites in the United States. He knows of the enthusiasm which our fathers of yore were devoted to the pursuit of agriculture; he knows of the cruel laws that for eighteen hundred years excluded the Jew from the noblest of all callings and forced him to Ghetto life and Ghetto pursuits; he knows of the congested Ghettos that have sprung up even in our own land; he knows of the evils they breed, of the dangers they threaten; he knows that there is but one solution—that of spreading the overcrowded and the physically and morally and mentally debilitated over the broad acres of our land, where there is health and food and labor in abundance for all; he knows that such colonies, to be founded from among the congested population of our large cities, to be successful must have scientifically and practically trained leaders of their own people and faith; he knows that these leaders are here fitted for the great mission that is before them and before us. But why speak for Mr. Straus when he is here to speak for himself? Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. Mr. Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

ADDRESS OF HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am here to-day not because I know anything about farms or farming, either practical or scientific, but because your indomitable, eloquent, earnest and persistent president will not take a negative for an answer. He infuses every one with his magnetic spirit, and therefore I am here. My farming experience ended when I was twelve years of age. Before that time I had a boy's experience in hoeing potatoes and following a plow in the little town where I was brought up in the piney woods of Georgia. I was asked to say a few words to-day, and I see those few words now bear the dignified title of a baccalaureate address. I shall not inflict you with any such stately remarks. For your spiritual guidance who could take the place of your learned and eloquent president? For your inspiring encouragement in the profession you have chosen this school is honored to-day by the presence of the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, who unites the wisdom of a philosopher with the interest of a father in the scientific and agricultural development of this great country of ours with its outlying possessions.

No vocation in life is entwined with such sacred and hallowed memories as that of the farmer, because "the people of the book" were an agricultural people, and some of the most beautiful celebrations that our religion enshrines commemorate agricultural festivals, the changing of the seasons, the first fruits and the harvesting of crops. The ideals of happiness are pictured in the Biblical words: "Shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make him afraid." The Pilgrims and Puritans who settled in New England drew their inspiration from Israel's history in the Bible, and that history made doubtless a deeper impression upon them because they too were an agricultural people; and

because they were an agricultural people and, like Israel, cultivated the soil as well as their souls, they have left such a precious heritage of sterling manhood to the generations that followed them.

When medieval persecution began to lash Israel the first effect was to drive her sons and daughters from the soil and to shut them up in narrow pest breeding Ghettoes, and to put upon them a mark of degradation, that all men might know that those within were shut out from "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

When Russia twenty years ago began to intensify her system of oppressing her Jewish subjects one of the primary objects of her network of laws was to drive the Jews away from the soil back to the Ghettoes. When their cry of distress reached civilized Europe a man arose who was led as it were by an unseen hand to become the great benefactor of his suffering co-religionists. He offered to the Czar the enormous sum of ten million dollars to found schools, trade and agricultural, for Christian and Jew alike, so that the Russian Jew might have the opportunity of scientifically studying agriculture and return to the soil. This great philanthropist was convinced after careful investigation that the Jews of Russia, like their ancestors, would crave for the opportunity to return to the soil. This most generous offer was declined by Russia and the answer was—back to the Pale. Need I say that this man, whose name and fame his good works have carried to the four quarters of the world, was Baron de Hirsch? It was my privilege to know him well, and to have discussed with him his gigantic plans for the relief of his oppressed co-religionists. The basis of them all was expressed in the phrase—out from Russia and back to the soil. For this he planned his schemes of colonization and founded technical and agricultural schools.

It occurred to me that I could not occupy the moments of this occasion with a subject that would be more befitting than to give you a sketch of this most commanding figure in the galaxy of philanthropic endeavor of the nineteenth century.

The century now drawing to a close is marked by great men in every walk of life; it had its Napoleon, its Wellington, its Humboldt, its Mazzini, its Tennyson, its Longfellow, its Jefferson, its Lincoln, its Peabody, its Montefiore and its Baron Hirsch. No one community, sect or country is the heritor of such men—they are the product of the ages, they are cosmopolitans, as universal as the good they wrought, and the principles for which they struggled; they belong to the world.

Baron Hirsch cannot be measured by ordinary standards. He was colossal in his sphere; he was a financier, an organizer, a railroad constructor, a statesman, a worldly man and a philanthropist. But as the rivulets run into rivers, and the rivers empty into the ocean, so did all these qualities culminate in equipping him with the resources, power and capacity to become the leader of the most gigantic exodus that has been witnessed since the days of Moses. His enterprises in constructing those arteries of civilization, the railroads, through benighted lands, through Russia, Roumania and Turkey, brought him in close relations not only with Czar and Sultan, with Ministers and diplomats, but also with the humblest hewers of wood and drawers of water, the men who plied the shovel and wielded the pick-ax in digging the roadbed for his iron horses.

With the accession of the late Czar there came a reaction devised with the finesse of the nineteenth century, but outstripping in its diabolical purposes the barbarity of the Middle Ages. The inspirer of this ungodly crusade against five millions of peaceful, unoffending and loyal subjects is the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church. When asked how those infamous "May Laws," that embody his policy, would effect results in ridding Russia of five million Jews, he is reputed to have answered: "One-third will be driven to exile, one-third will be forced to conversion, and one-third will die of hunger."

This was in 1881 and 1882, and the enforcement of these laws has been accompanied by pillage, burning, massacres and death. Baron Hirsch was then fifty years of age, engrossed in his many affairs. He stopped, to the surprise of every one, in his mid-career; he marshaled his resources, and turned the powers of his active brain and the tireless forces of his energies to the problem how to reclaim his suffering co-religionists from humiliation worse than slavery, from starvation and destruction. His first move was to offer, through this same chief of the Holy Synod of the Czar, fifty million francs for education in Russia without distinction of creed or race, hoping the dissemination of education, mechanical and mental, would in the end induce a better condition from the lowest to the highest. But, no—Russian autocracy was framing laws to limit, not to extend, the advantages of schooling, and rejected the munificent offer unless Baron Hirsch would remove his conditions and permit the expenditure to be made as the Czar and his Ministers saw fit. Baron de Hirsch was too well acquainted with Russian officials to part with his money to line the pockets and adorn the palaces of the persecuting Russian Ministers of State.

Until this time it may, perhaps, be said that Baron de Hirsch in his friendships and associations was more Christian than Jew. Creed lines had no significance for him. He was already well known for his generosity and philanthropy, and he had contributed liberally in many directions and for many causes. The misery, and not the race nor the religion of the Russian Jews, attached Baron de Hirsch to their cause and summoned him, as by a voice of God, to assume the colossal task of devising plans and to pour out his treasures with endless munificence in colonizing them in other lands. He had for years given annually large sums to maintain schools, trade schools, hospitals and asylums throughout the Oriental countries. He had maintained hospitals and given large sums of money for relief during the Russo-Turkish War, and sent one million of francs to the Empress of Russia for charitable purposes. He had begun negotiations for a foundation, which was enlarged to some twenty-five million francs, for educational institutions in Galicia, which maintained forty institutions, wherein nine thousand pupils, without distinction of creed, are being instructed. He had hoped that his son, who doubtless would have, if he had been spared, would make it the profession of his life to carry forward and perfect his projected works of benevolence and philanthropy. The loss of his promising son was a severe blow to him, and probably had the effect to enlarge and extend his benefactions. On one occasion, when it was stated that Baron de Hirsch had lost his son and heir, he replied: "My son I have lost, but not my heir; humanity is my heir."

Following an interview, partly true and partly not, circulation was given to a rumor that he advocated that the Jews of Russia should abandon their faith and become Christians. He sent a reply to some gentlemen in England correcting this report, wherein he said he had hoped he had given too many proofs of his devotion to Judaism and to the Jews to be suspected of hostility to a people he had defended with so much spirit and resources. Profoundly afflicted at seeing so many of his co-religionists reduced to misery by reason of religious or racial hatred, he desired simply and plainly to tell the anti Semites that persecution intensified religious sentiments and defeated the very objects they sought to attain. He added: "Remove every barrier, admit your Jewish compatriots to every right and the advantages of social life, and there will be more chances for effecting the infusion which they appear desirous of bringing about."

In perfecting and carrying forward his plan of relief Baron de Hirsch, cosmopolitan as he was, speaking half a dozen languages with readiness, and on terms of intimacy with some of the leading rulers and statesmen of Europe, applied all his powers and opportunities to this end. I have ever believed that his social

relations with princes and statesmen, philosophers and literary men, in many instances were cultivated as influential channels to further his philanthropic plans, just as an Ambassador, singly devoted to his country's welfare, utilizes social life to advance interests committed to his charge. That such was his purpose, and not to gratify his personal ambitions, is shown by the absence of vanity in his nature. No appeals made to him to erect institutions, public buildings or monuments to perpetuate his name, ever enticed him to divert his money from his plans of philanthropy. He was not an ascetic, but rather a Sybarite. He loved fine horses, equipages and the luxuries of life. Of castles and paintings he had a rare collection. Whatever he undertook he did on a large scale, whether as financier, philanthropist, or as an owner of racers. Even his pleasures contributed to philanthropic works. His winnings on the turf and the proceeds from the sale of his horses, aggregating half a million dollars, he distributed among the London hospitals.

His constant care was not to overcrowd the lands to which his army emigrated—he did more than all laws to regulate the exodus and the immigration—to select men who would apply themselves to handicrafts and principally to agriculture. He had an abiding faith that the Jews of Russia, if properly directed, would again become tillers of the earth as their forefathers were in Babylon and Judea. He never tired of impressing the importance of directing the immigrants in these channels exclusively, that they should become a part of the sturdy yeomanry of the countries wherein they settled.

In the prosecution of his plans he searched in every direction for reliable and responsible agents, men who combined brain with heart, for the work, and especially not such who clamored for lucrative employment, who stormed his door and filled his mails with applications. He cared not to what religion or sect such agents belonged, he wanted them, true men, of capacity, whose hearts throbbed with philanthropic impulses. His most valued helpmate in all his work, with whom he counseled and imparted every detail, who read his letters and assisted in his correspondence, who accompanied him in his travels and shared in every hope and encouragement, for discouragement he never entertained, was his wife, who was his faithful and inspiring helpmate. Baroness de Hirsch was a remarkable woman, kind, gentle, accomplished, and most simple in her tastes. She was a Lady Bountiful wherever she went, and spent a large part of her separate fortune in maintaining schools, asylums and hospitals, which she visited personally and directed with discrimination and judgment. At Constantinople I have known her day after day to visit the poorer quarters of the city, and they are very poor, and relieve with her hands misery and poverty among the Mohammedans, Christians and Jews.

The Baron was instrumental in inducing Hall Caine, the author of "The Manxman," to visit Russia some few years ago and study the condition of the peasants and lower classes. Mr. Caine, I am told, made a report to the Baron, but he was so impressed, or depressed, with the sadness of the conditions he there found, that he has not as yet been able to write out and publish the result of his observation.

Mr. Arnold White, who, as an authority on sociology, has had much experience among the lower classes in London and on the Continent, he sent on a mission to Russia. He selected Mr. White because of this experience, and in spite of the fact that he had in his writings shown himself rather prejudiced to his cause. The Baron wanted light, not sentiment, to guide him in his plans, believing, as he did, that permanent good is often defeated by the temporary expedients sentiment interposes. He realized that colonizing was like planting trees—it required time to bear fruit—his hopes rested upon the children of the emigrants and upon the

generation to come. The forty years in the wilderness might be shortened but not escaped, until the Promised Land should give its blessings. The work does not cease with his death; it rests on carefully planned foundations, administered by agents he chose in the several countries. His idea was that in time the work would be self-acting, and as soon as the first stages were past and the first comers were settled and had reached a certain degree of independence they would attract others to themselves and lead out more and more of their brethren, so that in another generation Russia, freed in part from the activity and energy of the Jews, would either learn to appreciate their economic value, or, like another Spain, meet her deserved fate and become a helpless victim of her own intolerance.

The Baron never took part in politics in any form. They were not to his taste; he doubtless recognized, whatever side he took, it would array the other side against his cause for the relief of the Russian Jews.

Baron de Hirsch is the Napoleon of this great exodus and for every life that great liberator of the Jews of France had lost in his Russian campaign, Baron de Hirsch led out two lives, whose children's children will not forget Russia, but will swell the ranks of the sons of liberty, and in the end will triumph where Napoleon failed. There is something greater than autocratic power—the power of armies is great, the power of navies is great, but greater than all these is the aroused indignation of the civilized world. Before the altar of eternal right and justice kings must bend their knee and dynasties molder in the dust.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

In introducing Dr. John H. Washburn, Director of the National Farm School, Dr. Krauskopf said :

Even though denied the presence of Secretary Wilson, we are not without an agricultural authority. It is our good fortune to have with us a gentleman who, like Mr. Wilson, may some day be called from the school which he now directs to take a place in the Cabinet of the United States. I refer to Mr. John H. Washburn, a graduate of the Massachusetts State School of Agriculture, a post-graduate of the Brown University, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Connecticut, for four years professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Sterr's Agricultural School, Connecticut; for thirteen years president of the Rhode Island School of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and for the past nine months director of the National Farm School. I take great pleasure in presenting to you Dr. John H. Washburn.

ADDRESS OF DIRECTOR WASHBURN.

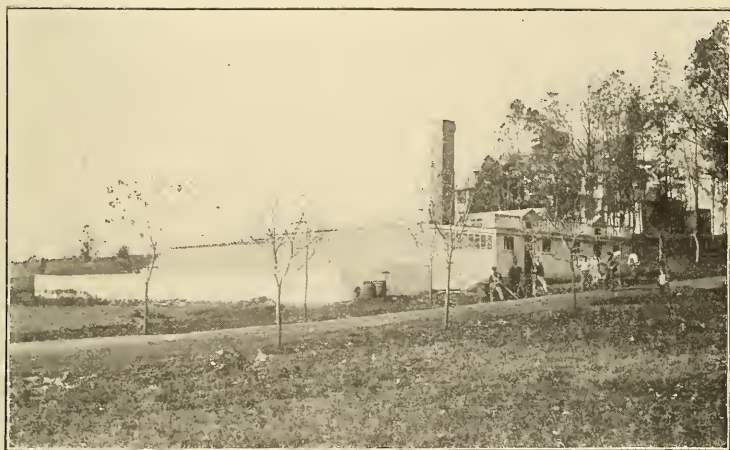
Dr. John H. Washburn, in his address to the graduates, said:

My young friends, you are soon to sever your intimate relations with the institution which has done so much for you during the past four years. You will go out into the world relying upon your own resources, but you are introduced to this new environment by the National Farm School. Your letter of introduction

will be the diploma of this school. The school has honored you by accepting you as one of its pupils, by watching over and guiding your development and growth, and by the instruction given you resulting in this final graduation. This school stands for one of the highest and noblest problems of mankind. It is to educate and train in scientific and practical agriculture those persons whom a long line of social events has deprived of the privilege of owning and tilling land until the desire for this fundamental principle of national existence has become dormant in the hearts of too many. It is to give the opportunity for satisfying the desire of some to again own land and to produce from Mother Earth the food and material for raiment required for the service of mankind. It is to substitute for those occupations in our overcrowded centres, which occupations admit only of a mere existence, and are associated too often with a mental, moral and physical stagnation or degeneration, a life of independence, happiness and lasting usefulness. A life that will always give opportunity for mental, moral and physical growth to those who desire it. However, do not entertain the erroneous idea that a life of independence and happiness is one of idleness, for idleness is slavery. When self-control ceases so that the higher impulses of our ideals and ambitions no longer are sufficient incentives for useful occupation, then has mental and moral growth ceased and we are in the bondage of indolence, the penalty of which is death. For what is life but growth; when growth ceases death begins. You know that to be true in the plant; it is the same with our animal bodies, and equally true with our mental, moral, religious and industrial life. If you are to succeed, if you are to be worthy of success, indolence must be foreign to your nature, and you must possess sufficient independence of character and self-control to live to those principles which have been taught to you each week by our distinguished president. All life is the result of work; nothing can be acquired or produced except as a result of labor. We value things in proportion to the labor required for their production. Those things which cause us the most anxiety and labor we value the most. The highest pleasure is the gratification felt that our endeavor has been productive of the desired results. Clearly, then, your future is to be one of activity. Your career during the stay with us has been such that we believe you capable of enviable success in the calling you have so wisely chosen. There are but few callings in life unable to afford opportunity to every one for an exercise of their best powers. I know of none that offers a wider scope to the intellectual and business talents than agriculture. The scientific training of the mind, together with the adaptability for applied science, is as necessary for the agriculturists as is mathematics to the engineer. The National Farm School has taught you that scientific agriculture is merely another term for common sense agriculture. It is not in any sense of the word book farming. It is merely the practice of methods which have given the best results with the largest number of thinking and observing farmers whose practice has been in accord with scientific truths. Your usefulness will now begin. If you constantly study and observe, beginning your work with a conviction that your present knowledge is very limited, and with a desire to learn more as fast as possible, you will grow and probably succeed. Should you, however, possess that unfortunate idea that you are now educated and that the few facts you have learned have already fitted you for life, you are entirely unfitted, and it is just as sad as it is true that your degeneration has already begun. However, we believe that you are all too wise for such an error, and that you will constantly try to grow and become an honor to your alma mater, and that those persons who have so wisely and generously contributed to the support of this school may realize beyond a doubt that the hope of its founder is already realized in you. Not light, indeed, is the responsibility which rests upon you. It is our sincere wish that each of you may realize and accept this responsibility as your



READY FOR AFTERNOON WORK.



GREEN HOUSES.

own, and that you may know that your reputation is our reputation, that your success is our success, that upon your results depend the education of many young men in the future. We also believe that you are prepared to do much to elevate and make simpler the life of farmers here within the State of Pennsylvania, teaching by precept the very methods which you have been taught here, the value of which can be seen when the results of this farm is compared with those whose farming you have been taught to avoid. Your life will constantly be the result of choice, namely: the choice of methods, the choice of companionship, the choice of action. It is the earnest wish of your faculty that you may be guided by an all wise Providence in making such choice as is lasting in the formation of a noble character. No matter how well you may succeed in business, unless your success is associated with a growth of character you will have failed indeed.

DR. KRAUSKOPF INTRODUCES PROVOST HARRISON.

In introducing C. C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Krauskopf said:

Providence is indeed kind to us by winning for us the interest of some of the foremost people of our land. We have been favored upon these grounds with the presence and participation of two Cabinet Ministers, a Senator and a Congressman of the National Capital, a Governor and an Adjutant General, a number of legislators of our State, a Mayor of Philadelphia, and a number of his chief executives, a number of judges of our courts and a number of editors of our foremost papers, a number of presidents of agricultural colleges, but until this day we have never had the honor of welcoming upon our grounds the head of one of the greatest institutions of learning in the United States, Mr. C. C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

To me the presence of Provost Harrison is fraught with significant meaning. He, who has guided the destiny of thousands of young men, has probably realized better than any of us that there is danger to a land that suffers from overeducation, from overcrowding of the professions. Mr. Harrison, in watching the careers of young men, has undoubtedly recognized that society is in need of both brain and brawn, and that while we have need of the professional class we must not neglect those callings that give us our bread to eat, our raiment to put on, that build our homes and schools, that drive our locomotives across the lands and our ships across the seas, our tillers, our mechanics, our artisans who constitute the motive power of the great wheelwork of our civilization. It is the recognition of this fact that entitles Mr. Harrison pre-eminently to award to the graduates their well earned certificates, and so I take great pleasure in presenting to the graduates of 1903 the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. C. C. Harrison.

PROVOST HARRISON AWARDS DIPLOMAS.

Mr. Harrison, in his address, emphasized the fact that the great progress which had been made during the past fifty years in chemistry and other sciences had also been observable in the line of scientific agriculture. He cited a number of instances of what had been achieved by the application of scientific principles to agriculture, notably in increasing the yield of wheat and in the successful cultivation of the beet root. He asked the graduates to keep up their scientific studies.

PRIZES AWARDED.

John Field delivered a short address to the graduates, in which he exhorted them to remain faithful to their alma mater and keep up their studies. Dr. Washburn then distributed the prizes. The prizes were taken from a fund composed of the following general prizes: Floriculture prize of \$25, gift of Louis Loeb; gardening prize of \$25, gift of Dr. Krauskopf; agricultural prize of \$25, gift of Ralph Blum; prize in dairying of \$10, gift of Samuel D. Lit.

J. Rattner received a prize of \$15 for the best general work. First agricultural prize of \$12 was awarded to Myer Goldman; second prize of \$8 divided between Harry Sadler and Jacob Nouri; third prize of \$5 to George A. Shaw. First prize in horticulture and floriculture of \$12 awarded to Moses Levy; second prize of \$8 divided between George Borovik and Jacob Taubenhaus; third prize of \$5 to Rudolph Keyseller. First gardening prize of \$6 awarded to Aaron Margoulies; second prize of \$4 to Moses Levy.

The exercises concluded with a benediction by Rev. Joseph Leiser, of Kingston, N. Y.

THE GRADUATES.

The graduates and their residences are as follows: George S. Borovik, Chicago; Myer Goldman, Alliance, N. J.; Louis A. Hirshowitz, Philadelphia; Moses Levy, Pittsburg; Aaron Margoulies, Jaffa, Palestine; Harry Sadler, Philadelphia. All of the graduates have secured situations. One will go to Shlenley Park, Pittsburg, as a landscape gardener; another will be employed as a nurseryman in this city; one will be a manager in the Illinois Floriculture Establishment; one will be connected with an agricultural institution in Massachusetts; one will be an assistant manager of a tobacco plantation in Havana, and the last will have charge of Felix Adler's Fresh Air Vacation School in the Catskill Mountains.

Prior to the departure for Doylestown, Ralph Blum gave a luncheon at the Bellevue in honor of Oscar S. Straus and his daughter, Miss Aline Straus. Those present were Adolph Grant, Joseph N. Snellenburg and Mrs. Snellenburg, Adolph Eichholz, Hart Blumenthal and Felix N. Gerson.

A FEW LETTERS.

Rev. Dr. Krauskopf received many letters of appreciation and encouragement, from which we select a few.

FROM JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Dear Sir:—I have your valued communication of the 23d inst., inviting me to be present at the third graduation of the National Farm School, which will take place to-morrow afternoon.

I had promised myself the pleasure to come to your graduation exercises this year, but since they are to be held on Friday afternoon, this will not be possible, for I make it a rule not to absent myself from home on Friday evenings, which has always formed the main part of our weekly Sabbath celebration in our family circle.

I am glad to know that the National Farm School, to the building up of which you have personally devoted so much energy, is prospering and fulfilling its purpose, and wishing its management every further success, I am,

Yours very truly,

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

FROM JACOB GIMBEL.

My Dear Doctor:—I have your kind invitation to the commencement exercises of the National Farm School set for to-day and which I had planned to witness—at this writing I find it is impossible for me to be present.

Some little study of the matter leads me to the conclusion that agriculture bids a solution to at least part of the problem of bettering the condition of the Jews in the congested districts of large cities.

The reports of the several Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Societies certainly prove the ability of the Jew to become, under conditions but half way favorable, an efficient agriculturist; and that which the National Farm School stands for I follow with much interest, and I particularly regret that I cannot be with you to-day.

I am, very sincerely yours,

JACOB GIMBEL.

FROM CONGRESSMAN GOLDFOGLE.

My Dear and Reverend Sir:—Your very kind invitation to attend the graduation of the National Farm School has been just received on my return to the city, and I exceedingly regret my inability to attend, owing to an important engagement made before your letter reached me.

The purpose of your school to fit Jewish young men for agricultural pursuits, and train them to become founders of successful agricultural colonies is deserving

of high commendation, and the institution existing under your excellent management should receive every encouragement at the hands of our co-religionists. Give the immigrant Jew the opportunity—furnish him the requisite education—show him the way through such practical means as you and your associates in the National Farm School have adopted, and with that innate and often eager desire he possesses to be helpful and progressive and a breadwinner for himself and his family, he will prove himself well fitted for and will intelligently enter upon agricultural pursuits and through this, one of the great problems as the support and maintainance of the increasing tide of immigration to our shores, will be solved. Just such an exhibit as I naturally assume the commencement exercises of your school will make, will serve greatly to give an emphatic denial to the unfounded charge that the Jew will not follow agriculture for a living even if afforded the opportunity. Rejoice that we have in your school a fine exemplification of facts making the denial clear, and that in you we find an earnest advocate and hard worker to prepare our Jewish youth—more particularly the immigrant for helpful farming industry and healthful country life.

With my best wishes for the success of the school, and renewed regrets that I cannot be present at the interesting commencement exercises, I am,

Sincerely, your friend,

HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, M. C.

FROM HON. SIMON WOLF.

My Dear Doctor:—Your letter requesting me to be present on Friday at the National Farm School is at hand. Were it within the reach of possibility for me to be there, I certainly would come; but the amount of labor that I have had to perform recently warns me that I must not attempt to do any more at present. I am living in the country and trying to regain by rest what I have lost by work. My feelings for the school and for you personally are well known, and, as you say, I was a friend of the school in its inception and have been throughout. I still think as I did then, that you have done splendid work and contributed vastly, not only in the direction of great services to the general community, but especially in breaking down the walls of prejudice on the part of the non-Jews. At this special moment confronting as we do great problems that concern the Jew, I think the object lesson afforded at the National Farm School is conducive to the development of a more correct judgment on the part of one and all, and at the same time contributes to the personal welfare of the graduates, who become missionaries in a field that up to the present has not produced much benefit for our people.

I sincerely hope and trust that your exercises will be of a high character, as I am sure they will considering the gentlemen who are to speak, and again assuring you of my sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and regretting that I cannot voice it in person, I am,

Ever your sincere friend,

SIMON WOLF.



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Aaron, Mrs. Mina	5.00
Adler, E. B.	5.00
Adler, Herman	5.00
Adler, Louis J.	5.00
DeRoy, Joseph	5.00
Dreyfus, C.	5.00
Floersheim, Berthold	5.00
Frank, Isaac	5.00
Gross, Isaac	5.00
Guckenheimer, Mrs. A.	10.00
Kamm, W. L.	5.00
Lippman, A.	10.00
Oppenheimer, Alfred M.	10.00
Oppenheimer, Oscar W.	10.00
Raphael, Rudolph	5.00
Rauh, Marcus	5.00
Rauh, A. L.	5.00
Rothschild, M. M.	5.00
Sidenberg, Hugo	25.00
Stadfield, M.	5.00
United Hebrew Relief Asso.	100.00
Weil, A. Leo	25.00
Wertheimer, E. M.	10.00
Wertheimer, Isaac	10.00
Wolf, Fritz	5.00

Pottsville.

Greenewald, Gabe	5.00
Greenewald, Mrs. Alice	20.00
Solomon, Mrs. Bettie	25.00
Solomon, Mrs. Bettie	10.00
Union Lodge No. 124, I.O.B.B.	5.00

Reading.

Oheb Shalom Congregation	25.00
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Scranton.

Ackerman, J. O.	\$5.00
Amos Lodge No. 136, I.O.B.B.	5.00
Krotosky, Isidore	5.00
Oettinger, Louis	5.00
Roos, Dr. Elias G.	5.00
Scranton City Lodge No. 47,	
I. O. B. A.	5.00

Selin's Grove.

Weis, S.	5.00
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Wilkesbarre.

Levy, Leon	5.00
Stern, Harry F.	5.00
Strauss, S. I.	5.00

York.

Lehmayer, N.	5.00
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RHODE ISLAND.*Providence.*

Sons of Israel and David	
Congregation	10.00

Westerly.

Frankenstein, Ignatz	5.00
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TENNESSEE.*Memphis.*

Harpman, Sol.	5.00
Lehman, Felix	2.00
Memphis Lodge No. 35,	
I. O. B. B.	10.00

Nashville.

Edelman, F.	5.00
Loveman, Adolph	5.00
Maimonides Lodge No. 46,	
I. O. B. B.	5.00

TEXAS.*Dallas.*

Alexander Kohut Lodge No.	
247, O. B. A.	5.00
Friend, Alex. M.	5.00
Friend, Henry M., Sr.	5.00
Kahn, E. M.	25.00
Kahn, J.	5.00
Linz & Bro., J.	5.00
Myers, Seymour	5.00
Ortlieb, Max	2.50
Sanger Bros.	5.00
Sanger, Mrs. Philip	100.00
Titche, Ed.	5.00

El Paso.

Aaronstein, S.	1.00
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Ft. Worth.

Levy, Samuel	5.00
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Mineola.

Bromberg, J. G.	5.00
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San Antonio.

Edgar Lodge No. 211, I.O.B.B.	5.00
Half, M.	5.00
Half, S.	10.00

Victoria.

Levy & Co., A.	\$10.00
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UTAH.*Salt Lake City.*

Meyer, Mrs. Rosa G.	15.00
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VIRGINIA.*Norfolk.*

Hecht, Jacob	5.00
Hirschler, E.	5.00
Lowenburg, D.	5.00
Seldner, A. B.	5.00

Richmond.

Asher, Simon	5.00
Binswanger, Harry S.	5.00
Binswanger, Helen	5.00
Galenski, Dr. S.	5.00
Hutzler, Henry S.	5.00
Kaufman, I.	5.00
Millheiser, Mrs. Clarence	5.00
Millheiser, Emanuel	5.00
Millheiser, Mrs. Rosalie	10.00
Wallerstein, Henry S.	5.00

Staunton.

Loeb, Julius	5.00
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WASHINGTON.*Seattle.*

Seattle Lodge No. 342, I.O.B.B.	10.00
Eckstein, Mrs. Nathan	5.00

WEST VIRGINIA.*Wheeling.*

Baer, Henry.	5.00
Bloch, Samuel L.	5.00
Emsheimer, Joseph	5.00
Hanauer, Philip	5.00
Horkheimer, Louis	5.00
Levi, Rev. Harry	5.00
Rice, S. M.	5.00
Sonneborn, M.	5.00

WISCONSIN.*Gillett.*

Newald, L. J.	25.00
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La Crosse.

Strouse, B. L.	5.00
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Milwaukee.

Cohen, Mrs. Gertrude	5.00
Cohen, Jonas	5.00
Gilead Lodge No. 41, I.O.B.B.	10.00
Isaac Lodge No. 87, I.O.B.B.	5.00
Landauer, Max	10.00
Milwaukee Federated Jewish	
Charities	90.00
Schuster, Chas.	2.00
Tabor, L. L.	5.00
Wisconsin Lodge No. 80,	
O. B. A.	5.00

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DONATED BY	IN MEMORY OF	
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Bamberger, Mrs. Albertine		50 00
Beck, Mrs. M.		10 00
Bernstein, Mrs. G.	Leon Wiernik	5 00
Cohen, Mrs. Eva	Bernard Seligman	10 00
Council of Jewish Women (Phila.)	Professor Lazarus	5 00
Fisher, H.	Bertha and Mark Fisher	10 00
Foster, Mrs.		3 00
Gimbel, Mrs. S.		20 00
Glenn, Mrs. Wm. B.		5 00
Greenewald, Mrs. B. F.	Adam Gimbel	10 00
Harrison, Raphael I.	Louis R. Harrison	10 00
Heller, Wm.	Samuel Heller	5 00
Hertz, Mrs. S.	Mrs. Pauline Hyman	5 00
Heyman, Mrs. H.	Henry Heyman	5 00
Hilbronner, The Misses	Father, Isaac	5 00
Hirschman, Mrs. Carrie	Henry Meyers	5 00
Hoffheimer, Mrs. L.		5 00
Hoffman, Julius	Care of Tree	2 00
Hope, Nathan		10 00
Horn, Mrs. B. F.		15 00
Horn, B. F.		5 00
Isaac, Morris		5 00
Jonas, Miss Freda	Herman Jonas	25 00
Koester, Mrs. L.	Norman Koester	5 00
.	Leopold Isaacs	5 00
.	Milton S. Lehman	5 00
Levy, Mrs. Caroline	Mrs. Clara Einstein & Hy. L. Einstein	25 00
Lipschitz, Mrs. M.	Sarah Estelle Lipschitz	5 00
Loeb, Mrs. Joseph	Flora E. Wolf	5 00
Loucheim, Mrs. Sophia	Henry J. Loucheim	15 00
Lowenstein, Mrs. Benj.	Benj. Lowenstein	10 00
Lowy, David G.	Mrs. Amelia Lowy	5 00
Marks, Isaac	Dora Marks	20 00
Massman, Mrs. A. E.	Rachel Massman	5 00
Myers, Mrs. Pauline	Her Husband	5 00
Oppenheimer, Mrs.	Louis Oppenheimer	10 00
Pulaski, Mrs.	Her Husband	20 00
.	Albert Schlachter	5 00
Schwerin, Mrs. E.	Emanuel Schwerin	5 00
Sessler, Mrs. Chas.	C. Abendroth	5 00
Weber, Herman	Father	5 00
Weider Bros.	Franciska Wieder	5 00
Weiler, H.	Ellen Weiler	10 00
Wurtzman, Bernath		10 00

Donations of Goods.

Mrs. D. Wolfson, Philadelphia. Lawn Mower and Lantern	\$15 00
Gara McGinley & Co., Philadelphia. 50 feet Galvanized Pipe	5 00
S. H. Smith, Philadelphia. One dozen Baskets	2 50
American Wringer Co., New York. One Wringer	5 00
Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia. Quantity of Seeds	50 00

NAMES AND LOCATION OF MEMORIAL TREES.

To find your memorial tree: look on top of chart for letter corresponding to letter following name of the one for whom your memorial tree is planted. Follow that letter down its column, until it crosses the section of the number indicated after the letter.

A

Abendroth, Christian. F III.
 Abrahamson, Leopold. F II.
 Alkus, Leon. G II.
 Arnold, Edwin. G IV.
 Asch, Hannah. A XI.
 Asch, Mannes. A XI.
 Asch, Michael. F I.
 Asch, Pauline. F I.
 Ash, Fannie. F I.

B

Bamberger, Dollye E. H II.
 Bamberger, Rosa S.
 Bash, Michael. C VII.
 Bash, Sadie. B VII.
 Bedichimer, Isaac. B VIII.
 Behal, Isaac. G VIII.
 Beildeck, Aaron. H III.
 Beitman, Emelie. H V.
 Berkowitz, Joseph. C VIII.
 Berman, Bernard. C I.
 Bernheimer, Lazarus. C I.
 Bernheimer, Samuel. B X.
 Bernstein, Edgar. B VII.
 Binswanger, Clara. A IX.
 Binswanger, Isidor. G II.
 Binswanger, Solomon. A IX.
 Bloch, Ida. A IX.
 Blum, Jacques. A VII.
 Blumenthal, Emanuel. H I.
 Blumenthal, Fannie. F I.
 Blumenthal, Mrs. Louis. A IV.
 Bonnheim, Joseph. B III.
 Branson, Mrs. James. C III.
 Buehler, John A. G I.
 Buehler, Lena. H I.

C

Casper, Henry. G VIII.
 Cohen, Isaac. G V.
 Cohen, Mrs. Isaac. G V.
 Cortissoz, Miriam. B IV.

D

David, Bertha H. G VI.
 Davidson, S. K. B VIII.
 De Costa, Rebecca. D III.
 Disston, Horace. A IX.
 Dreifus, Jeanette. H II.

E

Einstein, Benjamin. A XII.
 Einstein, Evelina. A XII.

F

Feldman, A. M. B VIII.
 Fleisher, Simon. C VII.
 Foster, Henrietta. G I.
 Foster, May. G I.
 Friedman, Emil. E IV.

Frohsin, Lena. H VIII.
 Fulda, Rosa. A XI.
 Fulda, Samuel. A X.
 Freides, Samuel. B I.

G

Gimbel, Adam. D IV.
 Gimbel, Fridolin. E I.
 Gimbel, Solomon. E VII.
 Glaser, Lillie. D II.
 Goldsmith, Abraham. H I.
 Goodman, Caroline. G III.
 Goslar, Rosetta. E III.
 Grant, Marietta. A V.
 Greenbaum, Ethel. C IV.
 Greenberg, Ferdinand. B XI.
 Greenwald, B. F. D IV.

H

Haac, Hattie. A IV.
 Hagedorn, Estelle. C VII.
 Harrison, L. R. F I.
 Hecht, Samuel. F III.
 Heller, Sidney. B VII.
 Herman, Emelie. F VI.
 Heyman, Benno. E I.
 Hexter, Samuel. F IV.
 Hilbrunner, Mrs. J. H III.
 Hinline, Clara. B XII.
 Hirsch, Baroness de. G IV.
 Hirsch, Masou. B III.
 Hoffman, Lehman. F V.
 Hoffman, Ernest. B II.
 Hoffman, Mrs. Ernest. B II.
 Hope, Mrs. B. C VIII.
 Horn, Fanny. C VIII.
 Horn, Louis. C VIII.
 Hutzler, Louis. F I.

I

Isaacs, Isaac. E V.

K

Kahn, Albert. H IV.
 Kahn, Benjamin. B X.
 Kahn, Charles. B XII.
 Kahu, Henrietta. C II.
 Kahn, Isaac. C II.
 Kaufman, Babbetta. F III.
 Kaufman, Fannie. H I.
 Kaufman, Mathilda. D III.
 Kaufman, Solomon. H I.
 Kind, Fannie. E IV.
 Kirschbaum, Abraham. C VI.
 Kohn, Henry. E VI.
 Kohn, Mrs. Henry. D V.
 Kohn, Simon. A X.
 Kohn, Henry. G VIII.

L

Lang, Henrietta. H V.
 Langfeld, Linda. G VII.

Lazarus, Moritz. E IV.
 Lehbach, Jacob. E III.
 Lehman, Samuel. A XI.
 Lesem, Isaac. C I.
 Lesem, Mrs. Isaac. B I.
 Leopold, Marks. D I.
 Leopold, Arthur. E I.
 Levi, Hettie. G II.
 Levi, S. M. C IV.
 Levi, S. N. A IV.
 Levy, Emanuel. B IV.
 Levy, Moses. B IV.
 Lewin, Philip. B VII.
 Lewisohn, Leonard. B IX.
 Lewisohn, Mrs. Leonard. B IX.
 Lewisohn, Samuel. B IX.
 Lichten, Aaron. E II.
 Lichten, Mathilda. E II.
 Lichten, Simon. E II.
 Linz, Francis. E II.
 Lieberman, Emanuel. G VII.
 Lipschitz, S. E. B I.
 Loeb, Cora. H IV.
 Loeb, Fannie. A IV.
 Loeb, Leonard. G IV.
 Loeb, Lottie. E I.
 Loeb, Moses. G IV.
 Loeb, Theresa. C VII.
 Lyon, Isaac. B XI.
 Loeb, L. F I.
 Lyon, Theresa. B III.

M

MacElRey, Emma. H VIII.
 Mann, Isaac. G III.
 Marschuetz, Joseph. D V.
 Marks, Dora. F IV.
 Marks, Jean. F V.
 Marks, Joseph. B IX.
 Marks, Theresa. B IX.
 Marquis, Mrs. A. A III.
 Marquis, Mrs. M. A IV.
 Massman, A. E. C VIII.
 Massman, Henrietta. B VIII.
 Massman, S. E. B VIII.
 Mayers, Milton. A XI.
 McKinley, William. G V.
 Meyers, Abraham. F VI.
 Meyers, Elizabeth. H V.
 Meyers, Moses. G I.
 Meyers, Sophia. C I.
 Meyerhoff, Julia. H IV.
 Miller, Mrs. Julia. B XI.
 Myers, Meyer. E VI.
 Myers, Simon. B XI.

N

Nathan, Simon. F III.
 Naumberg, Rev. L. G I.
 Navaratsky, Isidore. F III.
 Nelke, Ferdinand. A XII.
 Netter, Simon. B XI.
 Newman, Morris. A IV.
 Nirdlinger, Caroline. F IV.
 Noar, Anna. D I.
 Noar, Miriam. A V.

O

Oppenheimer, Mina. B VIII.

P

Pfaelzer, Cassie Theobald. E V.

R

Raff, Mrs. A. L. E VI.
 Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A VII.
 Reinstine, Alex. A XII.
 Reinstine, Elsie. A XI.
 Rice, Simon. G II.
 Ridgway, Sarah. B III.
 Rosenberg, Bella. B VII.
 Rosenthal, Emma. A X.

S

Schloss, Aaron. A IX.
 Schwarz, Albert. G VIII.
 Schwarz, Nannie. E VII.
 Silverman, Barbara. E III.
 Simon, Sansom. A IV.
 Simson, Mary. A IX.
 Simson, Henry. A X.
 Smith, Caroline. B X.
 Smith, Carrie. B X.
 Smith, Isaac. B IX.
 Snellenburg, Isaac. B IV.
 Snellenburg, Joseph. B IV.
 Starr, Hortense. F I.
 Stern, Lena. H III.
 Stern, Leon. B VIII.
 Stern, Mrs. Jacob. A III.
 Sternberger, Lena. B VIII.

T

Techner, Bertha. E VI.
 Techner, Heyman. E VI.
 Teller, Francis. B VII.
 Teller, Joseph. B VII.
 Teller, Rebecca. F I.
 Thalheimer, Solomon. B XI.
 Trangott, Rachel. B IV.
 Tuch, Mr. and Mrs. C V.
 Tutelman, Samuel. G I.

U

Ullman, David. B XII.
 Ullman, Charlotte. B XII.
 Ulman, Michael. H II.

W

Weil, Mrs. Carrie. D II.
 Weil, Samuel. A V.
 Weiler, Ellen. G III.
 Weiler, Rosa. A X.
 Wertheimer, Henrietta. B II.
 Wieder, Herman. F II.
 Wise, Dr. Isaac M. E V.
 Wittenberg, Philip. B II.
 Wollenberger, Maier. H II.
 Wollenberger, Caroline. H II.
 Wolf, Carrie. G VII.
 Wolf, Flora. C II.
 Wolf, Wm. G VII.
 Wolf, A. S. G IV.
 Wurtzman, C. F II.
 Wurtzman, E. E II.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF TREES PLANTED IN MEMORIAL AVENUE

ARBOR DAY, 1903.

I.

Mrs. C. Weil, Pyrus Mal.
Paulina Ash, Pyrus Com.
Isaiah Weinman, Pyrus Mal.
Chas. Stern, Pyrus Com.
Leon Hoffheimer, Pyrus Mal.
L. Bamberger, Pyrus Com.

II.

B. Seligman, Pyrus Mal.
Daniel Merz, Pyrus Com.
Henry Meyers, Pyrus Mal.
L. Louchheim, Pyrus Com.
H. Louchheim, Pyrus Mal.

III.

Norman Koester, Pyrus Com.
H. Lowenburg, Pyrus Mal.
———, Pyrus Com.
Herman Jonas, Pyrus Mal.
F. Bacharach, Pyrus Com.

IV.

C. Bacharach, Pyrus Mal.
Henry Hyman, Pyrus Com.
Leopold Isaacs, Pyrus Mal.
Mrs. A. Levy, Pyrus Com.
Rosa S. Bamberger, Pyrus Mal.

V.

Sam'l Weber, Pyrus Com.
I. Hilbronner, Pyrus Mal.
Raphael Teller, Pyrus Com.
Julius Beck, Pyrus Mal.
Ephriam Beck, Pyrus Com.

VI.

L. Oppenheimer, Pyrus Mal.
Edward Kahn, Pyrus Com.
Leon Wiernik, Pyrus Mal.
Emanuel Schwerin, Pyrus Com.
Mark Fisher, Pyrus Mal.

VII.

Bertha Fisher, Pyrus Com.
Manuel Frank, Pyrus Mal.
Rachel Massman, Pyrus Com.
Rev. M. Mielziner, Pyrus Mal.
M. S. Lehman, Pyrus Com.

VIII.

Albert Schlacter, Pyrus Mal.
A. A. Solomon, Pyrus Com.
Jos. Myers, Pyrus Mal.
Franciska Wieder, Pyrus Com.
B. Lowenstein, Pyrus Mal.

IX.

Gustave Blum, Pyrus Com.
Clara Einstein, Pyrus Mal.
Henry Einstein, Pyrus Com.
N. Braunstein, Pyrus Mal.
Daniel Frank, Pyrus Com.

X.

J. J. Hagedorn, Pyrus Mal.
Pauline Hyman, Pyrus Com.
Sam'l Heller, Pyrus Mal.
Benedict Hope, Pyrus Com.
Hannah Hirschler, Pyrus Mal.

XI.

Simon Hirschler, Pyrus Com.
Louis Pulaski, Pyrus Mal.
Leon Pulaski, Pyrus Com.
Chas. Kaiser, Pyrus Mal.
Emanuel Nunes, Pyrus Com.

XII.

Michael Hyman, Pyrus Mal.
Mrs. Julia Hyman, Pyrus Com.

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F. H. BACHMAN, Treasurer,
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HARRY FELIX, Secretary,
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In your book I hear the heart-cry wrung from a great people that has suffered untold wrongs, awful cruelty, and injustice done in the name of Him whose life and words are to me the sweetest memory of all the past—malice, cruelty, avarice, superstition, fanaticism—all masquerading under the name of Jesus, for all these centuries—struck these cruel blows.

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Permit me to thank you for having written your book.—*July 24, 1901.*

50 CTS.

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imitations.

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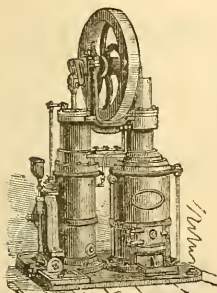
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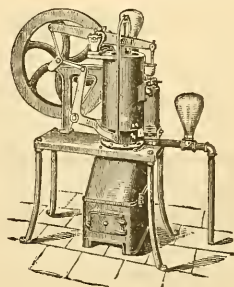
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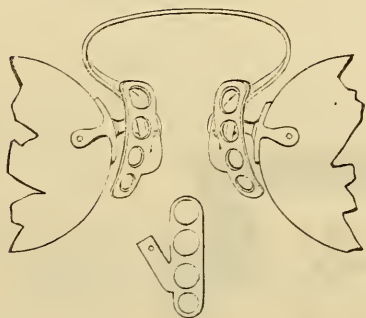
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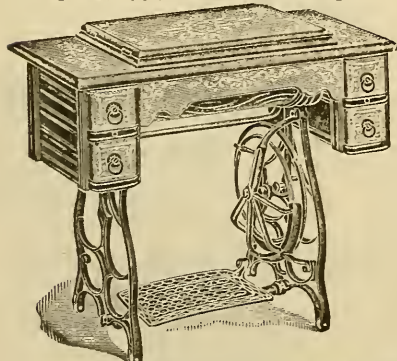
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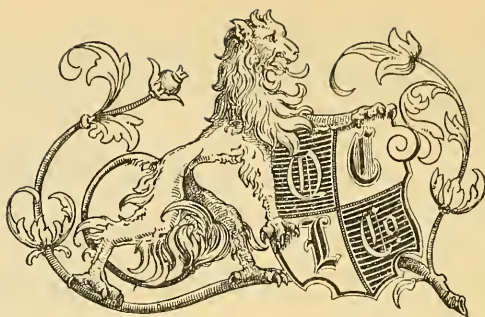


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